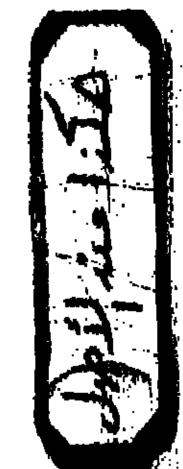


PAGE

Autograph-hunting, its dangers, joys and pleasures

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Willy Eggert from Ulm in Bavaria, who is only one year from retiring age has a strange hobby for an elderly man: he is an autograph collector and a highly successful one.

When Romy Schneider, the film actress was born, Willy Eggert was sitting in the Cafe Kranzler on Unter den Linden celebrating with Wolf Albach-Retty.

During the shooting of a film in a Berlin studio this autograph hunter par excellence had the opportunity to congratulate the great master of German films, Willi Fritsch, in his son and heir, Thomas.

Memories of the good old days in a troubled Berlin spring to mind as Willy Eggert talks about the Berlin State Opera, the Schillertheater, the Scala, film studios and illustrious deities and demigods of the German film world in the thirties.

He has thick albums crammed with names and photographs of the stars of those long-lost days, and as he turns the pages they all seem to come to life again for a man who stood on the perimeter yet stood so close to the people who mattered in those golden Berlin years.

Willy Eggert's contact with the film world was as a go-between for production companies and the Reichs government and he made security for film budgets possible.

Whenever an actor who was needed for a film was due to be called up Willy was the man who "wangled" it with the regional commanding officer.

But not only Wilhelm Furtwängler, Emil Jannings and Heinz Rühmann have honoured *Willy with their names*; the darlings of the theatrical and film world migle with contemporary greats on his pages.

It all started as a fad, gradually developed into a hobby and became an all-consuming passion for Willy.

Even after his Berlin days Willy Eggert kept up his autograph hunting, which involves asking celebrities either personally or by letter for their "handle".

Willy, a 64 year old civil servant claims: "I have never yet had a refusal."

His pride is a picture of Albert Schweitzer, with whom he once travelled on a train through Alsace. "Albert Schweitzer was the kind of man whom you only come across once in a hundred years," says Willy. He was overwhelmed by the simplicity and human greatness of the famous jungle doctor.

Another of his great joys in his picture and signature of Richard Strauss, Willy Eggert attended one of Strauss' last concerts with the Berlin Philharmonia.

During the interval he slipped through the door to the dressing rooms and knocked on the great man's door. Nobody was more surprised than Willy when the famous musician opened the door and confronted him.

He was overjoyed when Richard Strauss started to chat with him and asked him what he liked best about the *Rosenkavalier*.

Willy said he favoured the finale waltz at which everything seems to melt away. His comment earned Strauss' praise: "You really have paid close attention, young man."

Even the Federal Chancellery has contributed to the great collection. In 1957 an envelope addressed to Willy arrived with the enclosure "Adenauer".

Author Carl Zuckmayer, Nobel Prize winner Otto Hahn and the deaf and dumb authoress Helen Keller are included.

Not only does Willy's autograph collection now have great personal and sentimental value, but is important as a chronicle of contemporary history.

Seafaring Count Luckner sent his regards to the autograph king in chatty Plattdeutsch.

Joseph Goebbels scribbled his name in green ink on the back of a ticket for a special performance of Franz Lehar's *The Merry Widow* in 1941 in the Berlin Admiralspalast.

Needless to say Lehar himself has made his mark in Willy Eggert's roll of honour. His name appears in flowing writing like the stroke of a violin bow, beneath a picture showing him in the uniform of a regimental bandmaster.

Werner Krauss has made his contribution to the album with the feather-light stroke of a caricaturist. The autograph of this great mime artist was obtained by Willy in 1939 in the cloakrrom of the Schillertheater.

Signatures of names which are still hitting the headlines are to be found in Willy Eggert's little hall of fame. He has secured the mark of Professor Christiaan Barnard and Federal President Gustav Heinemann.

He has never failed to get his man in the end, though sometimes it has meant a long wait. According to him the promptest replies come from politicians, whereas artists tend to be the slackest.

Composer Igor Stravinsky is in Willy's bad books, since he kept him waiting for two years for his autograph.

Not every VIP answers with speed

Willy's obstinacy and persistance also came to the fore when he decided to ask newspaper magnate Axel Caesar Springer for his autograph. It took three letters before the Federal Republic's most powerful newspaper owner replied and then sent Willy a large signed photograph.

One of the difficulties of Willy' hobby is knowing how to address VIPs when he writes to them. He has to use a reference book to help him.

Now his collection contains about 2,500 autographs. In a year's time he retires and is looking forward to the day very much: "Then my hobby will be my main occupation and I will be able to devote as much time to it as I wish."

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 29 September 1969)

The German Tribune

Hamburg, 28 October 1969
Eighth year – No. 394 – by air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Hectic times face the SPD/FDP coalition

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

As the Federal Republic enters its third decade it is experiencing its third change of Chancellor. The first Social Democrat government leader in Bonn after the three Federal Chancellors from the Christian Democrats (CDU) will certainly be the symbol of a decisive turning point in this country's development and will be the precursor of a new era.

But the man who is destined to be the new Chancellor has already been Vice-Chancellor, and Social Democrat ministers have been in office for some years.

The change in our political scene began with the inception of the Grand Coalition. The change of coalition and Chancellor will be a second act with well-known actors in new roles.

The government manifesto of Chancellor-designate Brandt should build upon the government manifesto of Chancellor Kiesinger from three years ago. Many Social Democrats have already stated that Kiesinger's 1966 programme, particularly with regard to foreign policy, was largely written in SPD hand-writing.

At any rate in those days the "handwriting" of the CDU Chancellor and the SPD Foreign Minister were very similar. And later when Kiesinger sent an official letter to Willi Stoph in East Berlin it was not necessary for Foreign Minister Brandt to guide his hand.

The two men first began to take divergent paths when the hand held Eastwards was not grasped. Kiesinger became sceptic, but Brandt, despite his disappointment, stood firm.

Chancellor Kiesinger seemed to cast his eyes into the past in the direction of the late Konrad Adenauer. He knew well that the same Adenauer was always ready to enter discussions with Moscow even though this fact was not bandied around all over the country.

And like Adenauer, Brandt, if he becomes Chancellor, knows well that Nato must for a long time remain the essence of our foreign policy. It has often been said and quite rightly so that our foreign policy has very little room for manoeuvre. Hopes of a new coalition have gone hand in hand with a fear of an alteration to exchange rates. The important policies of important powers will not be directed by the change of government in Bonn.

Federal state minister Fritz Weyer of the Free Democrats knew what he was talking about when he rejected the idea of an FDP Foreign Minister and expressed his wish to see FDP Party Chairman Walter Scheel at the head of the Finance Ministry for instance.

Many people who have voted FDP for the first time, the voters who have saved the party after its loss of many old faithfuls, now expects many things of their Foreign Minister which require the approval of the Chancellor and the whole Cabinet and Scheel will not be able to count on such support in advance or ever be certain of it.

What will happen if the SPD majority in the new Cabinet calls for the National Democrats to be banned? The SPD has always wanted this but the FDP minority may stick with the FDP principle that there should be no party banned. In these circumstances would the FDP Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher as head of department take the claim for banning the NPD to the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe after the majority decision?

On such occasions there is little room for lone wolves. Sometimes weak coalition partners are bracketed together in the government's overall decision.

The FDP threw out such lively criticism during the election campaign that Federal Chancellor Kiesinger had not appreciated a Chancellor's ability to set guiding principles, that they can hardly deny such an ability to Brandt as Chancellor.

FDP spokesmen were in fact of the opinion that the Chancellor never waved his fist at Franz Josef Strauss in an official capacitiy.

But the Chancellor's ability to set the guiding principles of government policy can not be sworn before the electorate just because it suits someone's convenience at a certain moment and then denied at another juncture just because it does not suit someone's convenience.

Certainly the competence of a government leader to set guiding principles can be argued about when there is a coalition. But the FDP has recognised this ability, and stated it in the form of a complaint that Kiesinger did not govern properly.

The party will not then be able to complain if Brandt as a coalition chancellor rules as they say a chancellor should in their opinion.

The ability to set guiding principles dirctly affects the Foreign Minister above all. It is clear from what he said that as Foreign Minister Brandt experienced this as did the Foreign Minister in almost every country.

Occasionally Brandt would look upon tha autonomy of Holland's Joseph Luns with envy. But as Chancellor Brandt will presumably regard such ideas of independence for the Foreign Minister quite differently even if this Foreign Minister is the chairman of the other coalition party as indeed he was in the previous coalition.

As party chairmann Brandt had the whole weight of the Social Democrats backing him in the Grand Coalition. The same can hardly be said in this respect for Walter Scheel who has only a small party backing.

The numerical relationship of the number of Cabinet ministers from the two parties also has great importance in this context, even if the mini-majority of the FDP gains a majority in the Bundestag for the government and the coalition.

Social Democratis members will always think, in the event of their hearing demands by the coalition partners which displease them, that in the government there is a Free Democrat for every 7.5 Social Democrats. On the other hand for every ten coalition members there are 9.5 opposition members. These figures will make a strong mark on the aspect of the new Bundestag. They will give it specific characterisitcs.

Alfred Rapp

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 October 1969)

The new Chancellor

Willy Brandt, Social Democrat chairman and Foreign Minister in the Grand Coalition government was elected Federal Chancellor on 20 October 1969. 251 votes were cast in his favour, 235 against with 5 abstentions and 4 spoiled ballot papers. Brandt, the fourth Federal Chancellor, has been preceeded by three CDU Chancellors, Konrad Adenauer, Ludwig Erhard and Kurt Georg Kiesinger. Herr Brandt will be the first Social Democrat head of this country's government for 40 years. The new Chancellor is here seen with the chairman of the Free Democrats, Walter Scheel (right) after the successful coalition negotiations the two party leaders held. Between the two leaders is Alex Möller, the SPD financial expert. (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

Political politenesses



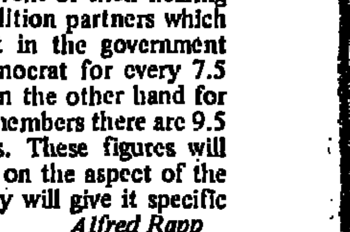
Social Democratic chairman, Foreign Minister Willy Brandt has show his respect for the work of Kurt Georg Kiesinger as Chancellor in a letter dated 9 October.

This letter was a reply to Kiesinger's appraisal of the Grand Coalition at the last Cabinet meeting on 8 October. Extracts from the letter were read to the press by the acting deputy government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, (Conrad Ahlers has been reappointed to his job in the new government.)

Willy Brandt himself was not present at this last Cabinet meeting.

In part of this letter Brandt writes: "I would like you to know that my friends and I appreciate all you have done in our joint efforts. Controversies, past, present and future will not prevent me from talking about all we have achieved since December 1966. During this time things have gone well for our Fatherland. All credit and blame for what has happened is shared equally by us. For this reason this cannot be a political letter of au revoir. I did not want to let your review of the past three years go without answer."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 16 October 1969)



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nixon's schedule for ending Vietnam war

Everything is remarkable about this war in Vietnam against which there have been demonstrations of a new and striking kind in recent weeks in America and other countries of the world.

Has there ever been anything like it before in the world? One of the warfaring countries is trying to take matters back to the juncture at which the road divided and the two opponents went their separate ways. It is just like running a film backwards.

In place of escalation, which is essentially a part of a war intended to lead to victory, de-escalation has been introduced. This involves a running-down process to the point where fighting just ceases and the two opponents face each other with peaceful political means. American troops numbering 300,000 are to be withdrawn within two years according to Defence Secretary Laird.

There will remain behind advisers, training instructors and special divisions just as there were at an earlier stage in the Vietnam crisis, which were then insufficient to keep South Vietnam secure. There will develop from this situation the process which has been called "Viertnamisation" of the war.

President Richard Nixon has spoken of a schedule of three years for ending the war by a process of gradual de-escalation. Is this of equal importance to the creation of peace? If this process can be put into practice then in future a review of the whole situation may well make the Vietnam war look like a gigantic demonstration of the uselessness of war for solving problems.

This is certainly true of the way President Nixon led up to the turning point. The question has always been posed from the start whether something of this kind would be possible on the narrow route between capitulation and continuation of the war. A complete answer has still not been found. But the experiences of America on this route are not encouraging.

De-escalation of the process of war has remained essentially one-sided. It is only in the question of tactics and local matters that the other side has matched up to this. There have been 37 meetings of the peace talks' delegations in Paris. Their activities were supposed to accompany the de-escalation process. This has now become a fixed ritual but the Viet Cong and North Vietnam have not shown the slightest accord.

Vietnamisation of the war is certainly making progress as South Vietnamese groups take over the tasks of American units. Observers are criticising this takeover and showing a good deal of scepticism.

An effective solution of this kind must appear to be the only possibility of forcing the Communists to make concessions after decisions about America's future viewpoint including the Nixon schedule had been announced. It must certainly be admitted that even in the most favourable circumstances South Vietnamese resistance in all spheres is unthinkable without strong support from the Americans. So the aim of peace would not have been reached simply by Vietnamisation of the war. Would not inner pressure on the presidents of Amercica continue even if all the "boys" had returned home? Hanoi will certainly take this factor into consideration.

The United States must take a grim view of these prospects for the future course of the Vietnam situation. The new idea of a scheduled peace and a process of de-escalation does not alter the fact that it takes two to negotiate and that the other country is playing all its trumps. In the past the North Viertnamese and Viet Cong trump was the ability to wait whereas that of the Americans was military potential.

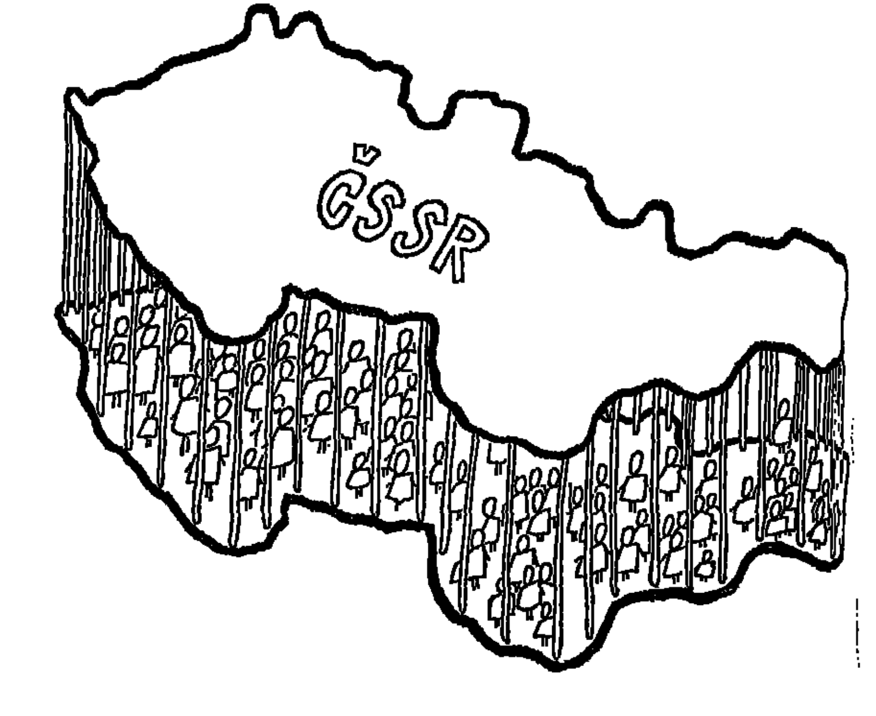
Since the new American policy was introduced there has been a change or rather there are now grounds for a reappraisal of the situation. The 'Domino Theory' stating that a withdrawal of the Americans from South Vietnam would leave the whole of East Asia at the mercy of the Communists no longer seems to have the same force as of old.

New political factors have come into play or have gained in importance. National aims have become more clearly defined and the Soviet- Chinese conflict is playing a greater role in international politics. Old ideologies have lost a lot of their attraction. The United States can see its place in this corner of the world a little differently from a few years ago without its position in world politics being any the less important.

In Vietnam itself the course of political discussions has opened up greater clefts than were to be seen when was discussions were taking precedence over everything else. The lapse of time agravates such factors. Only in this can there be any justification for the remarkable schedule of the American government and the danger of the 'moratorium' demonstrations. The world waits to see what President Nixon will have to say on 13 November when he speaks to the nation.

Nikolas Benckiser

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 October 1969)



Communist restoration in Prague

Slowly but inexorably the mills of communist restoration are going about their work in Czechoslovakia, irresistibly and pitilessly grinding down the leading representatives of the unsuccessful reform course.

Dubcek, Smrkovsky and associates had long since ceased to wield any genuine political power but the party machine, lubricated by servility to Moscow, functions thoroughly and precisely even in low gear and has no need to work at full pelt.

Step by step it pulverises the men condemned by the present system, leaving less and less of them in one piece but always enough for the gruesome procedure to continue.

Ironically enough Husak and his crew can hardly be accused of foul play. They may well feel that gradual execution is more humane. The main reason for this strange procedure is probably tactical, however.

Dubcek, Smrkovsky and others are still too popular to risk making short shrift of them without misgivings. The men now in power in Prague have trouble enough with their disappointed fellow countrymen as it is.

They also set great store by differentiating between themselves and conventional Stalinism. They leave their victims alive. In all other respects the differences are negligible.

(Cartoon: Ivan Steiger/Süddeutsche Zeitung)
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 16 October 1969)

Magic words from the Soviets

The Soviet Union well knows why it advocates a European security conference. It is better prepared for one than any other country in Europe. The never-failing catchword "security" is also employed because the Soviet Union badly needs to boost its prestige after the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The real insecurity factor in Europe, Red Army tanks on the move, cannot be eliminated as long as the Brezhnev Doctrine remains effective in both theory and practice. This genuine insecurity factor is at least to be drowned by the sound of fine words at the conference table.

The rumble of occupying tanks will continue to sound louder in the ears of the Czechs and Slovaks but they no longer matter.

What makes the Soviet position so favourable is that Czechoslovakia has been brought to reason and the Eastern Bloc in Europe is once more united against the West. The Czech tragedy is deliberately being forgotten, though with an uneasy conscience.

Even Marshal Tito is establishing closer links with the Kremlin again. Diplomatic exchanges between Paris and Moscow are brisk and people in this country, politicians in Bonn, trade union leaders and last but not least exporters feel the time is ripe for further moves, major or minor, in Moscow's direction.

In Asia a modus vivendi with China even seems to be in the offing. Moscow can well afford to go on to the initiative in Europe.

Comparable unity is alas not in evidence in Western Europe. General de Gaulle's dream of making the nations of Eastern Europe independent has also come to naught, as French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann will probably have learnt with a vengeance on his recent visit to Moscow.

The European Common Market is fighting for its life and at the November EEC summit little more than a discussion of illusory methods of fashioning some kind of a political union from a lukewarm economic community need be expected.

Yet as long as not even the minimum of political integration of Western Europe exists the Soviet Union ought to have an easy time of a security conference. They will face no opposite number of equal standing. Western Europe including Britain and the neutral countries has no clear foreign policy line.

Were Moscow's wish to come about and a security conference to be opened without precise prior planning it could even develop into a sad drama of Western European opposites.

Politicians in Paris are already afraid that Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel will go it alone in Bonn. Mistrust is increasing in uncertainty and in national egoism, the evidently ineradiciable conviction that one's own country is destined to be the key power. Britain, rebuffed, is already toning down its commitments to Europe again. And the Americans, often criticised in a carping, disdainful manner, have more urgent worries of their own.

It would be better and more honest for the Soviet Union to outline its proposals in detail. It is demonstratively failing to do so, since it would then have to admit that all it is concerned about is the security of its own power bloc.

Were this not the case, First Secretary Brezhnev would have to refute his theory of the restricted sovereignty of the remaining Eastern Bloc countries.

Even in unfavourable conditions, of course, favourable results could be achieved at the negotiations, but the grave risk of failure is too great and will remain so until Western Europe overcomes the foreign policy disunity resulting from nation-state attitudes.

Friedrich Herzog

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 16 October 1969)

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HOME AFFAIRS

No great changes to be expected from the East

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

When for once Leonid Brezhnev has words of praise to say about this country people sit up and take notice. His talk of the outcome of the general election being an undeniable success for democratic forces was unusual, to say the least, since he can hardly have had the Communist Party and its election allies in mind, who together polled a mere 0.6 per cent of the votes cast.

What, one wonders, is the intention behind this change from years of "stop, thief!" polemics to a milder note? Walter Ulbricht sounds a somewhat frostier note but he too is showing unparallelled reserve over Berlin.

What is going on in the Eastern Bloc? Is, at the very moment a new Iron Curtain descends along the frontiers of Czechoslovakia, a new process of consolidation designed to maintain what has been achieved by means of the Brezhnev Doctrine to be introduced?

It is in the Soviet leadership's interest to expand certain economic relations with Western countries. For this, political credit is needed. Above all, Nato countries must finally accept Moscow's line on intervention, even though it may be diametrically opposed to the letter and spirit of the UN Charter.

Russia's neighbours to the West must also forgo a policy of bridge-building to individual Eastern Bloc countries. This bridge-building, which at one stage was made out by anxious defenders of the Western way of life to be a dangerous pander to Eastern pervasion, has since the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia been openly pilloried by Moscow as a particularly crafty sabotage manoeuvre by Western imperialists.

Communist leaders in East Berlin today are more interested than those of any other Eastern Bloc country in establishing – in closest association with Soviet leaders – one safeguard after another against political and ideological bridge-building.

The Berlin Wall and careful shielding from contacts remain of vital importance for the Socialist Unity Party (SED) group in power. The balls unofficially played into the court of the forthcoming Bonn government by SED leaders recently must be seen in this light.

East Berlin is evidently intent on achieving its old target of recognition under international law by means of gentle persuasion. To make matters more palatable for Bonn East Berlin would be satisfied if the forthcoming Bonn government were merely to negotiate with the GDR on equal terms.

According to the latest SED version special emphasis of international recognition is not essential provided Bonn does not expressly declare prior to negotiations that recognition of the GDR as a separate state was not involved.

This is a fresh version of the escape clause used in the Berlin entry-permit talks. Both parties agree to disagree on the crucial point and both can then tacitly interpret the agreement in any way they want.

Is this latest move a decoy for recognition talks? Concentration on the international law aspect certainly obscures the factual issues at stake. The crucial question is whether recognition is to lead to the establishment of normal relations, as proposed as recently as two years ago by GDR Premier Willi Stoph, or it is merely to sanction the Brezhnev Doctrine and furhter discrimination against bridge-building of any kind.

The way in which East Berlin dealt with the Bonn Grand Coalition's negotiation offers would seem to indicate that the second of the two possibilities is the likelier. There are still no signs that the GDR government is considering offering an additional treaty safeguard for West Berlin in return for recognition.

Talk there is of possible agreements on controls but not on freedom of access. It is opnely stated that even after recognition no hopes need be harboured of greater freedom of contact between the two parts of Germany.

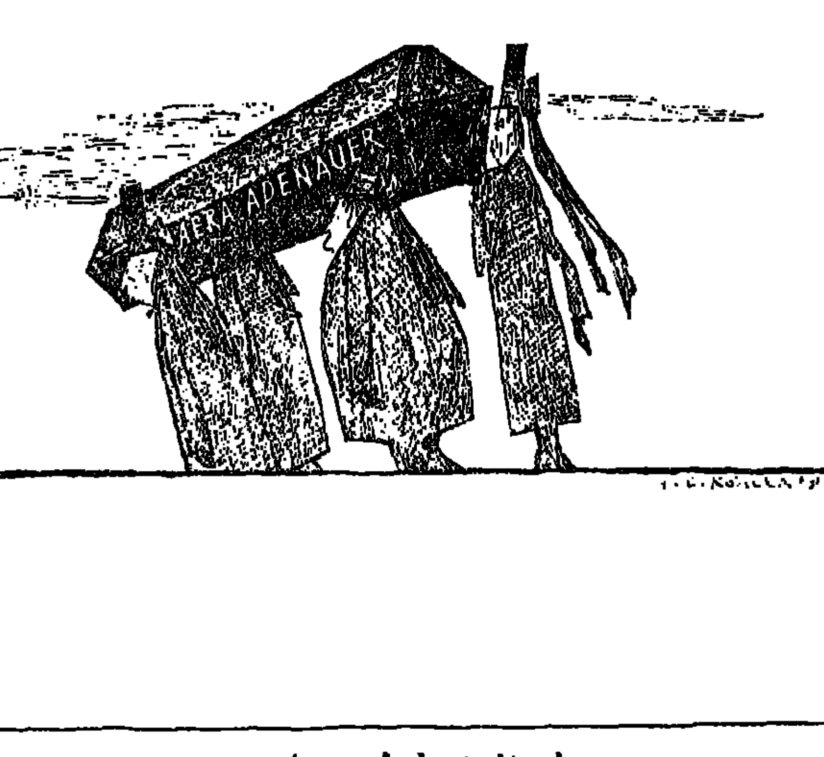
East Berlin's ball game shows that a Brandt government is unlikely to have an easier time on the German Question than its predecessors. In sober realisation of these difficulties Willy Brandt has made it clear from the start that he is interested in maintaining continuity in foreign policy.

Chancellor Kiesinger's Grand Coalition policy statement of December 1966 left a number of possibilities open in policy on the German Question. During and after the election campaign they may have been disowned by a section of the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions (CDU/CSU).

Willy Brandt as the diplomatic executor of these joint policies may, for that matter, be decried by a number of Christian Democrats as a seller-out of German interests to Moscow. But this does not change the future Federal Chancellor's intention of unerringly proceeding with his cautiously forward-moving policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Hans Schuster

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 15 October 1969)



An era's last rites!

(Cartoon: H. E. Köhler/FAZ)

New government faces Oder-Neisse problem

Even while the election battle war raging, Poland showed an understandable predilection for the Social Demcorats and the Free Democrats. So it comes as no surprise that the Polish Foreign Minister has now sent cordial greetings to the Brandt-Scheel government.

The tone of this communication is remarkable all the same. It could be looked upon as concrete proof that Willy Brandt's efforts to cement relations with the Eastern Bloc are having their effect on Moscow's satellites, and that, if nothing else, he has made Bonn's preparedness to come to terms with these countries credible. This is no mean feat.

The forthcoming government is not likely to make further advances by means of broadcasting this token of goodwill from the Polish government. Warsaw wants to see action, or, without beating about the bush, an unmistakeable declaration that the Federal Republic recognises finally and absolutely the western frontier of Poland.

Certainly the Poles are less impressed by words than something more substantial and certainly they are not likely to be content with the well-known Federal Republic banter about a peace treaty.

This is the very thing which nourishes the idea, as much in Poland as in the other communist bloc countries, that this country's government is not primarily looking for cordial relations but rather a change in the status quo.

When considering the question of the Oder-Neisse line the Social Democrats have always taken into consideration the opinion of those who consider non-recognition of this boundary as one of the greatest blessings of the nation.

Recognition of it may not have much benefit for us, but non-recognition has less. Furthermore none of our Western allies considers frontier alterations in central Europe desirable.

So it seems that for the next government and its policy towards the western bloc the moment of truth will soon be here. (Münchner Merkur, 18 October 1969)

Strauss gets bellicose in New York

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

In Washington Christian Social Union (CSU) chairman Franz Josef Strauss has already voiced his opposition to the foreign policy of the Brandt-Scheel government — a government that is still in the process of formation and a foreign policy that has yet to be formulated, let alone pursued.

He took the opportunity of a poorly-attended press conference in the Senate to articulate his misgivings about the European security conference proposed by the East and favoured, albeit without illusions, by Willy Brandt and a number of other Western European politicians.

Herr Strauss referred rather scornfully to people who harbour hopes of a thaw in relations between this country and the Soviet Union. They were, he said, the same people as had deluded themselves that great things would come of the democratisation in Prague eighteen months ago.

Like any other politician Franz Josef Strauss has a right to his own opinion. It is another matter altogether whether he should be doing down the foreign policy of a new Federal government before it has even taken shape and doing so in a foreign country too.

This is not the accepted practice in the United States, where the majority of people who did not vote for Richard Nixon have given him eight months' grace *to formulate a new policy on Vietnam. It* is not at all clear what this performance by Herr Strauss, who when all is said and done is still Minister of Finance in the outgoing Grand Coalition government, was intended to achieve.

He was invited to attend the inauguration of a university building in South Carolina by a number of US senators, among them conservative segregationist Strom Thurmond. Using the visit to deliver a premature inflammatory address against Willy Brandt can hardly be termed good foreign policy stylo.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 15 October 1969)

Parliamentary state secretaries for each ministry

Each of the predicted fifteen ministries in the incoming Social Democratic/Free Democratic (SPD/FDP) coalition government will have its own parliamentary state secretary.

This previously unknown news item about the new coalition government was announced by SPD leader Willy Brandt at a meeting of the Social Democratic party in Bonn.

Of these fifteen state secretaries three are expected to come from the FDP and twelve from Brandt's party.

As a result of a 1967 amendment their authority within the ministries is being extended and will make them more powerful in comparsion with official state secretaries.

It will be their duty to represent their ministers abroad and in the cabinet.

Up till now this sort of political representation could only be carried out by another minister and as far as ministerial administration is concerned the parliamentary state secretaries will be performing a duty previously assigned only to official state secretaries.

(DIE WELT, 15 October 1969)

SOVIET ZONE

Should we learn from Ulbricht's state?

Banners bearing slogans praising the state, papier-maché heads, the Red Flag and other stage properties are now once again heaped up in store-rooms and warehouses.

After the parades the soldiers are once again sitting in their barracks, the bouquets have withered, visitors are packing their bags ready to go home and the anniversary orders and decorations have been stowed away in people's drawers.

Today dogs still patrol the border on long leads and the sentries oil their Kalashnikov machine pistolsThe daily life of the third decade of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) has begun.

When the Socialist Unity Party (SED) noisily and provocatively celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its state there was a lot of talk about the successes it had achieved. Even in the Federal Republic.

While the stage extras on the other side of the demarcation line clapped rhythmically applause came from observers on this side as well. Newspapers and magazines, radio and television broadcasts all claimed that there was good reason to admire the achievements of the GDR. It had become the ninth most important industrial nation in the world and took second position among communist countries. Its educational system was excellent, it was said, and the Federal Republic could learn something from it. Lastly Ulbricht's state had lasted longer than either the Weimar Republic or the Third Reich.

This change of feeling, which sometimes seems like a change of ideology, has different causes. In part it is an innocent wish to be objective, in part an eager attempt to live up to the fact that it is noble to praise one's opponents and to regard one's own country more critically than his. Some people hope that praise instead of fault-finding will be of political advantage. By investing goodwill they hope to obtain interest in the form of understanding and agreement.

But with most people it seems to be no more than an acclimatisation to horror. They are tired of the arguments between the two sides. They are discontented with democracy. They feel a need to change their opinion.

It may well be that some aspects of the SED's educational system could be utilised. A unified structure often has practical advantages over a complicated system which is not tied to one standard. The Federal spectrum of our educational system in schools and universities does not always appear advantageous. In this context it can be mentioned self-critically that the percentage of workers' children studying in the GDR is higher than the comparative percentage for the Federal Republic.

But is it anything to do with us when this state, a dictatorship, celebrates its twentieth anniversary? Must we show respect for its school system even though we known that the one-party state forces its ideology on pupils in order to bring them up to be uncritical? The educational system there forces its pupils to be hypocritical if they are critical. It punishes them if they are critical yet not prepared to sham.

Parents who send their children to the SED schools every day and then have to teach them of the untruthfulness of these schools must be tearing their hair out when they learn that we in the Federal Republic want to copy aspects of their system.

That the GDR has attained the highest standard of living in the Eastern bloc is as much a reality as the material superiority of the Federal Republic. The SED system has met with industrial successes that are quite considerable according to the standards of the communist world.

But in judging the situation in this twenty-year-old German torso we must use the same criteria as when we credit Hitler's Third Reich with building excellent motorways and ending unemployment. The centralised absolute power of dictators always has the potential to determine certain results. The Soviet Union's first sputnik became a symbol for this.

But the most important thing, the decisive thing is that the free world is able to do even better without the means of compulsion and without building a wall and keeping its subjects prisoner behind it. Even if dictatorships were to have proved materially superior that would have been no reason for admiration and no basis for bridges of goodwill. The should have been obvious from 1936 at the latest when a foolish world looked on at Hitler's Olympic Games with an air of astonishment.

That the GDR has now been in existence for longer than the first German republic and the first German dictatorship is sad but true. And it is not a fact that calls for respect. It is not even a measure for the performance of the SED system nor a sign of its stability or prosperity. It is no more than a measure for the performance of the Soviet army of occupation.

No block of flats, no cheap holiday travel, no world sporting records can alter our judgement on and opposition to a country where nobody is allowed freedom, where human dignity is violated and a person's will broken. If this does occur then we lack a sense of priorities in our judgement, we lack a sense of proportion and we lack passion.

If the people in the GDR are proud of their achievements we can respect this. But to transfer this pride onto the regime would be the beginning of the end of our power of judgement. If the free world were to stop using freedom alone as the criterion for political judgement the SED dictatorship would have achieved an important success, compared to which the advantages of its educational system and its figures for industrial production would be as nought.

Published and public opinion is gradually losing its horror of dictatorship. It is no longer able to sympathise with those people who are in its power. Passionate opposition is decreasing. For many it has become no more than a question of opportunism. It must be measured according to the success that can be seen to result.

Many voices urged us to be soberly objective on the twentieth anniversary of the GDR. Is it the sobreity of democrats tired of freedom that will one day lead to a victory of the dictatorship?

Matthias Walden

(DIE WELT, 11 October 1969)

Recognition will ensure permanent division

DIE WELT

UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

For the first time experts on international law have spoken of the legal consequences of recognising the German Democratic Republic and the Oder-Neisse line in a memorandum recently prepared.

In the memorandum which is to be officially handed over to the Federal government within the next few days, several professors maintain that recognition of the GDR as a state by the Federal Republic would seal the division of Germany.

To quote the words of the memorandum, "From the very moment that the GDR was recognised Germany would not exist legally as an undivided state. From the moment that the GDR was recognised the present zonal boundary or demarcation line would become a frontier in international law."

In this situation the Federal Republic would have certain obligations, the experts go on to say!

– As a member of the international community the GDR would have to be treated in accordance with all the resulting rights and obligations.

– The Federal Republic could no longer treat the recognition of the GDR by a third party as interference in its own affairs or as an unfriendly act.

– The recognition of the GDR as a state would of course mean recognition of separate citizenship.

Among the authors of the memorandum are Professors Boris Meissner of Cologne, Otto Kimminich of Regensburg, Fritz Münch of Bonn and Heidelberg, Friedrich Korkisch of Hamburg and Theodor Veiter of Königstein.

In the memorandum the international lawyers started from the premise that recognition must be understood as a state's declaration of political intention which automatically gives rise to a series of considerable effects in international law.

The memorandum then dealt with the following particulars concerning the question of recognising the GDR and the Oder-Neisse line:

– The recognition of a formation with its own governmental organisation as a state by the state on whose territory it has originated completes the separation and means that the newly recognised state is a foreign country in relationship to the recognising state.

– The recognition of the GDR as a state means that a territorial formation witits own governmental organisation must be treated by the recognising state as a member of the international community with all the rights and obligations that that involves. To recognise a regime that has de facto sovereignty as a government means that the recognising state must treat it as a body authorised to representation in international law.

– Recognition of territorial alterations by the state formerly owning the territory means that territory is irrevocably lost. Recognition of a new frontier on the part of the state that loses by it is the recognition of an irrevocable territorial adjustment."

Turning to the Berlin question the memorandum said, "The recognition of the GDR by the Federal Republic would shake Berlin's four power status and endanger both the constitutional links between Berlin and the Federal Republic and the access rights to and from Berlin."

Talking of the GDR's recognition of the Oder-Neisse line the professors stated that the Görlitz Treaty between the GDR and Poland on 7 July 1950 was inoperative under international law. The East Berlin government had no right to decide the fate of Germany's Eastern territories. The settlement of Germany's Eastern frontier can only be carried out by a legitimate delegation of a united Germany after the peace treaty is signed.

(DIE WELT, 13 October 1969)



Is East Berlin becoming more flexible?

East Berlin seems to be following a more flexible line in intra-German relations than it has done up till now.

Official information since the summit conference of Eastern bloc leaders at the GDR's twentieth anniversary celebrations hints at this.

When a group of Western journalists were taken on a trip to see the historical buildings of Potsdam the GDR Press Office had surprisingly arranged a meeting for them with a spokesman high up in the GDR's Foreign Office and other authorities in order to make public its latest proposals to the new government in Bonn.

The rank of GDR representatives means that there can be no doubt as to the seriousness of the proposals even though East Berlin has so far avoided taking up an official position.

The most important points of the proposalare. The Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic should recognise each other in a particular way. The international character of this recognition need not come into it but the question of international law should not be excluded completely.

According to the GDR's view this sort of recognition would not mean that the two states would have to regard each other as foreign countries and treat each other accordingly. Intra-German treaties would have to be included with the usual official specifications.

The controversy about Berlin has noticeably died down in the last few months. But according to the GDR view it is a difficult problem in discussions on recognition.

Bonn's cooperation in the issue of recognition would suddenly mean an alleviation of East Berlin's enormous expenditure in trying to gain diplomatic contacts throughout the whole world. But it looks as if East Berlin would react to Bonn's cooperation by easing access routes to and living conditions in the city.

Nobody could count on an easing in the question of intra-German travel. Intra-German goods traffic is trying to break all records of turnover this year. This result could not be improved on very much by treaties when the present economic facts are considered.

In talking of the question of recognition people should start with the sober thought that normalisation of relations would have nothing to do with an improvement of contacts.

Through State Secretary Günther Wetzel of the Ministry of All-German Affairs Bonn has already taken its stance on East Berlin's proposals. Günther Wetzle spoke of the readiness for discussions over ways and means to lead to the necessary and possible settlement between the two parts of Germany.

(Handelsblatt, 14 October 1969)

HOME AFFAIRS

Ex-ministers have some consolation

KIESINGER INTENDS TO LEAD CDU/CSU OPPOSITION

Süddeutsche Zeitung

MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

A civil servant at the Ministry of Defence had to utilise the pearls of his classical education to describe his impressions of the change of power that is occuring at the moment in Bonn..

"A Hölderlin-like silence is predominant here," he said, "It's a bit like Hyperion."

Returning from a literary to an objective description of the present state of affairs he added, "Old policies are ending and the new ones are not yet here."

Ministerial apparatus has come to an almost complete stop in expectation of a change that will be far more far-reaching than anything that happened during the twenty years of CDU/CSU rule.

Only the usual routine duties are being attended to. CDU/CSU ministers and their staffs are keeping quiet. Thousands of civil servants are spending their time waiting. Silence reigns in the Chancellery, dependent as it is on inflow from other departments. The Chancellor's bungalow is locked up. Master of the house, Kurt Georg Kiesinger has withdrawn to Baden-Württenberg. A Federal government is on call.

For six years Adenauer's successors lived off his famous deeds, even though they were fading in the course of time. Now the partnership between Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel has finally seen the end of the Adenauer era.

The change can be seen in a sacking of personnel that is without parallel. Ten CDU/CSU ministers are preparing their departure. New men are entering into the Chancellery and the Federal Press Office. Ten State secretaries are preparing themselves for a temporary retirement, four parliamentary state secretaries are returning to the back bench. About seventy or eighty influential positions – ministers, advisers and chief secretaries – will be filled by new names.

Not only the number of changes of position in the government shows a decisive break with the past. There will also be a change in the structure of the Federal cabinet created by Chancellor Adenauer and his Secretary of State, Hans Globke. For the first time a government has decided to merge superfluous departments with others and bring some order into the jungle of overlapping jursidication.

Six of the ten ministries have always been in the hands of the Christian Democrats or Christian Socialists and they could direct subsidies and allowances into approved quarters as the wished.

Ministers such as Gerhard Schröder and Franz Josef Strauss followed Adenauer's policies from the very beginning. Some secretaries of state now vacating their posts have been around since the early days of the Federal Republic. State Secretary Ludwig Kattenstroth is an example. He was originally in Ludwig Erhard's Economics Ministry before being summoned to the Chancellery office and entrusted by Adenauer with the task of watching Erhard. He then went via the Treasury to the Ministry of Labour. Chancellery minister Ludger Westrick had a hand in this. For a long time it was the same circle of influential people who allotted posts and power.

The three ministerial directors at the Chancellery Office, Dr Horst Osterheld, Dr Thomas Prass and Krüger are all part of Adenauer's legacy. The fourth, Selbach, at one time his personal adviser, has only just gone to be vice-president of the Federal Accounts Office. Chancellors Erhard and Kiesinger did not want a complete change in the Chancellery Office. And for confidents who had served their use – Erhard's adviser Homann for instance – the Federal Press Office is still a convenient position.

Willy Brandt, the futuro Chancellor, will reorganise the top positions in the Chancellery Office. Horst Ehmke will be Minister of the Chancellor's Office as Ludger Westrick was. The post of state secretary held by Dr Karl Carstens will be abolished. Egon Barh will move into the Chancellory Office. Gerhard Ritzle, still director of the Foreign Office's Ministerial Bureau, and personal adviser Sönksen will move into Palais Schaumburg. Changes on the level of ministerial directors are also imminent.

No civil servants are dismissed when there is a transfer in power. When ministries are dissolved there is at first no sacking of personnel. Reshuffles within and between departments are possible.

State secretaries and ministerial directors are political civil servants who can be retired at any time with no reasons given. Some of the state secretaries who will be dismissed will receive the highest pension possible (at 62, 75 per cent of their income of 6,591 Marks) and will be at an age at which they will have deserved their pension. Karl Gumbel, Dr Heinrich Barth, Hans-Joachim VogelKarl Hettlage and Dr Hans von Heppe come into this category.

When Federal Chancellor, ministers and state secretaries are forced out of their positions of power their fall is at least eased by a financial consolation. None of them need have any cares about the future. All ten of the CDU/CSU ministers who are laving their posts are members of the Bundestag who receive attendance fees of 2,570 Marks, plus 1,600 Marks expenses and subsistence and travelling expenses of between 600 and 900 Marks. On top of this they are allowed to have an assistant.

To this must be added payments to the government. But only three of them, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, Gerhard Schröder and Hermann Höcherl, will be able to enjoy a ministerial pension. The others have not yet reached the age of 55 – Franz Josef Strauss was a minister for twelve years but is a year too young to qualify for the pension – or, like Aenne Brauksiepe they were not ministers for four years. They receive provisional payments corresponding for the first three months to their ministerial salary of 8,593 Marks, then half the income for the number of months that they were ministers as long as this does not exceed three years.

Gerhard Schröder receives the highest pension with five thousand Marks a month. He was in office for sixteen years.

Chancellor Kiesinger can draw 3,900 Marks a month. To his three years as Chancellor (with a salary of 9,176 Marks 34 Pfennigs) is added his eight years as Prime Minister of the Federal state of Baden-Württemberg and even his activity as auxiliary adviser in the Foreign Office during the Third Reich. Hermann Höcherl receives almost as much.

When a minister or state secretary has to leave his post this does not necessarily mean that his social position deteriorates. The reverse can be true. The examples of Erich Mende and Ludwig Erhard show that there are many lucrative economic posts available.

Federal Research Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg had a cut in salary when he exchanged his position as director in the Krupp concern with his ministerial post. But as he is only on leave from Krupp he will be able to resume his position as adviser to a certain extent and be available in Bonn for the rest of the time.

Minister of the Interior Ernst Benda had formally to leave his law practice in Berlin as no minister is allowed to have a spare time profession. Now he will return as a lawyer to Berlin.

Now that he is pensioned Professor Karl Carstens, a state secretary, will be able to lecture once again in Cologne. Professor Karl Hettlage has a profession and Günther Diehl has no need to worry. His wife is a joint owner of a bank.

Gert Lemmer and Heinrich Köpple will probably devote themselves more to politics in their Rheinland home. Gert Lemmer is still a member of the state parliament and Köppler will be able to play a greater role in the state party.

Each side has the same amount of worries about the change of positions. There is the problem of where all the new people needed are to come from. Then there is the problem of where they are going to be accommodated. Even though most of the civil servants are remaining most of the heads of the ministries are being changed.

Personal advisers, directors of ministerial bureaux and press advisers who are at the disposal of ministers to smarten their image are being retired. Some have already taken care of their future position and will be installed elsewhere in the House by their own minister.

The personnel policy of the Social Democrats in Bonn can be seen from the example of the nine ministries taken over by the party in autumn 1966 when the Grand Coalition was being formed. Christian Democrat headquarters had entrusted one of their men with the task of noting important cases of prejudice. But nothing has been heard of the abuse of power.

Many politicians in the CDU/CSU fear that the policy will be more strict now that the SPD is no longer in coalition with the Union parties. But from the experience of three years ago it can be seen that all the SPD ministers ushered in changes cautiously. At the end of the legislative period they filled keypositions with men they could trust and saw to it that the new blood would come from their own ranks.

Willy Brandt brought only four new men he could trust into top positions in the Foreign Office and two of these left again. But it is not disputed that the majority of the rising generation of diplomats are inclined to favour Social Democrat foreign policy. The younger diplomats are no longer accepting wholeheartedly the pattern of thought inspired by the Cold War. The partition of the Ministry for Refugees and Expellees, for a long time in a state of decomposition and in the end administered by State Secretary Dr Peter Paul Nahm who was brought specially out of retirement.

The Ministry of All-German Affairs also took into account the processes of political thought in a changing society. Minister Herbert Wehner waited for a comparatively long time until he replaced state secretary Franz Thedieck, a man of Adenauer's and Globke's school, with the Hessian Günter Wetzel. Wehner did not eliminate capable men with some expertise just because they belonged to a different party. Indeed the first man he promoted was a member of the CDU. The SPD ministers did not rule with a rod of iron. For example on the Minister of health a man who joined the CDU after the SPD had taken over the ministry was removed from his high post and was a made a special adviser dealing with library work. He suffered no loss because he was promoted at the same time.

Klaus Rudolf Dreher

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 13 October 1969)

Political mouthpiece

In an impromptu visit paid by CDU leader Kurt Georg Kiesinger to party friends in Stuttgart at the hotel of the CDU state chairman, Klaus Scheufelen, the Chancellor announced in a lengthy report on events in Bonn that he was placing his political hopes most of all on the CDU/CSU's young blood.

Kurt Georg Kiesinger confirmed his intention of being leader of the opposition in Bonn if he was not to be Chancellor Rainer Barzel will remain leader of the CDU fraction however.

A CDU parliamentarian pointed out the possible association when he remarked, "How will things proceed? The answer is quite simple. Kiesinger will determine the policies of the opposition and Barzel will announce them."

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 10 October 1969)

Old politicians only fade away



More than a hundred prominent politicians who have been members of the Bundestag for a number of years since its formation in 1949 have now disappeared from sight for ever.

Their names, for many years held in great renown and connected closely with many verbal battles, have only historical importance now that the sixth legislative period is about to begin.

Former Bundestag President Eugen Gerstenmaier must be the most prominent of all those who will not return. He was involved in a matter and promptly dropped by his party, the CDU.

Eight former Federal ministers are no longer represented in the new parliament, Adenauer's confidant and head of the CDU fraction, Heinrich Krone, the former CDU/CSU ministers Wuermeling, Schwarzhaupt, von Merkatz, Niederalt and Balke, the unsuccessful FDP Minister of Finance Rolf Dahlgrün and the former Minister of Justice Wolfgang Stammberger who changed allegiance from the Free Democrats to the SPD.

Missing among the ranks of prominent CDU politicians are names such as Süsterhenn – the founder of the "Clean Screen" campaign – and the eccentric farmer Wilhelm Brese, to mention only two.

Former Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Steinhoff, and Dr Elinor Hubert have disappeared overnight from the SPD.

(WELT DER ARBEIT, 10 October 1969)

For the last two years or so authors in this country have been talking less of books and more of the economic conditions surrounding their production. For some time they have been more interested in mergers and solidarity in their publishing houses than in a new style of social novel.

Life itself has become so turbulent, perhaps so literary as well, that they no longer derive any pleasure from making literature from it. That is one reason why this autumn in the book world witnesses the non-appearance of the German novel, always the public's favourite genre. In spite of the predominance of non-fiction the public is still interested in literature and would like to read good fiction. But they will notice that the most important works in this field are coming from abroad.

But Günter Grass' new novel *Local Anaesthetic* is of course an answer to the course of time. But a disappointment lies in wait for the reader. The Kaschubian charm of Grass' mythology does not have the same magic when set in the Federal Republic. This time too the political theme was all too arbitrary.

This is only a sign of the times. The matadors of imaginative narration, of stories written in the spirit of the age, of symbolic tales, satirical poetry and enchanting material are silent at present. Böll, Walser, Baumgart, Frisch, Enzensberger, Bachmann, the favourites at book fairs in the past, are not producing anything.

All eyes were strained for the novel that Uwe Johnson was going to write. But Suhrkamp are not going to publish it until next spring. The same is true of Hermann Kant's new novel *Impressum* which is also eagerly awaited. Perhaps that is the reason for the warm response to Christa Wolf's *Reflections on Christa T* that had a limited issue in Halle in the German Democratic Republic followed by the present limited issue by the Luchterhand publishing concern.

There are still some names that can claim more than sentimental attraction. One surprise is a slim though sensuous volume by Hans Erich Nossack entitled *To the Unknown Victor* which appears in the Suhrkamp list. Manfred Bieler succeeded at least in the local colour of the GDR in his novel *Maria Morzek or I am the Rabbit*, published by Biederstein. Peter Bichsel called his book *Children's stories* and quite rightly. Imagination is able to change the world. In his third novel *The Family Celebration*, published by Goverts, Peter Härtling ventures to catch up ominously on history. All four books are charming, sensitive and very readable. They dispense with the aura of danger that appears in Jürg Federspiel's nightmare of New York *A Museum of Hate*, published by Piper, or Thomas Bernhard's *Mud Flats*.

Two famous writers of the older generation have made their contribution. Arno Schmidt has written *British Joy of Soul* (Stahlberg) and Alfred Andersch *High Latitudes* which appears from Diogenes.

But there is no poetry, at least little poetry worth mentioning apart perhaps from Bienek's *Discovered Poems*, published by Hanser, and Delius' *When we...* published by Wagenbach.

Have no new discoveries been made, are there no young authors? There is Uwe Brandner and his novel *Three Hours of Fear* (Hanser) is very promising. But he has already been discovered.

We eagerly await the first novel of the previously unknown Wolfgang Georg Fischer which is being published by Hanser. The novel is entitled, laconically, *Dwellings* and deals with social upheavals on the model of the late period of Vienna.

Barbara Frischmut is also no longer an unknown writer but she is still at the beginning of the road with her collection

■ READING

Frankfurt Book Fair in review

of stories published by Suhrkamp, *The Amoral Children's Rattles*.

All this presents a pleasant landscape, the hills come from abroad. France is represented by two of her contemporary masters of the novel, Michel Butor with his *Illustrations* (Biederstein) and Nathalie Sarraute with her *Between Life and Death* (Kiepenhauer & Witsch). Neither of the two writers add anything new to their known system of aesthetics but continue their chef d'oeuvre. The two works already appeared in France some time ago. This could arouse comment about the delay in phases of literary effect.

Britain is represented by two writers from the last decade, Allan Sillitoe's *Death of William Posters* published by Diogenes and Angus Wilson with his *No Laughing Matter* (Droemer/Knaur). After a long silence there is also Lawrence Durrell's latest novel *Tunc* (Rowohlt).

The most important example of literary letters or memoirs must be James Joyce's letters from 1901 to 1916 which appear as the fifth volume of the Frankfurt editions, recently begun by Suhrkamp.

Those who liked the first book will welcome the continuation of Anais Nin's memoirs published by the Wegner publishing house.

Apart from the Americans, of whom later mention will be made, the Swedes deserve critical attention. There is no doubt about it. If this autumn was a literary race Per Olof Sundman would be well in the lead with his important book *The Flight of Andrée the Engineer* which has just appeared in Benzinger.

His compatriot Per Olov Enquist comes close to Sundmann in the intelligent economy of his laconic method though certainly not in literary strength. His book *Handed Over*, published by Hoffmann and Campe, is a historical novel.

Understandable interest is being shown towards the representatives of contemporary literature in Czechoslovakia and Greece. In contrast to last year's boom in Czech literature this year we have little more than Ota Filip's *A Fool in Every Town*, published by S. Fischer, and Jiri Mucha's *Cold Sun*, published by Govert.

Books from Greece include Antonis Samarkis' *The Error* and Alexis Pappas' *Night Cafe*, both published by Blanvalet.

Italian books worthy of mention are Alberto Moravia's *A Thing is a Thing*, published by Desch, and Italo Calvino's *Cosmocomic Stories*. Moravia and Calvino are two of the most popular foreign novelists in the Federal Republic.

The works mentioned are by those authors who stand out from the large selection offered. They present no common literary trend nor a common aesthetic direction. But are there different sorts of trends? What themes and subject matter are considered?

Literature on world wide student revolt has noticeably decreased. But interest persists, and has become stronger, in underground literature, primarily the subcultures of the American cultural revolution. To set the pace here two members of this country's underground, Brinkmann and Rygulla, have selected material and included it in a collection called *Acid* which has been published by März to give a survey of the previously unknown wild or mystic American scene.

März Verlag has also published in the same vein collections called *Sheeper* and *März Text One* as well as Valerie Solana's *Manifesto for the Annihilation of Men*. Allan Ginsberg's poems *Planet News*, published by Hanser, belong to this category as do John Cage's *Silence*, published for the first time in German by Luchterhand, and Daniel Spoerri's *Anecdotes towards a Topography of Chance*. Other books that should be mentioned as providing a key to the phenomenon are Jack Kerouac's *Delusion of Dulnoz*, published by Melzer, and *The Rock Machine*, a collection of modern American poetry published by Kiepenhauer and Witsch.

Far removed from the Underground, but still a witness of the tremors of American society are the important novels by James Baldwin (*Tell Me, How long ago the Train has left*, published by Rowohlt), John Updike (*Couples*) and Donald Barthelme (*Unmentionable Practices*). But the big names in the new generation of American literature show no consolatory expectations of a humane future. The opposite is true. The pathos of the underground is replaced by melancholy and cynicism.

As has already been mentioned, interpreters of student revolution seem to be having a rest at the moment. Perhaps it is a pause for breath. Apart from the authentic writings of the revolutionaries themselves that have appeared in Rowohlt's topical range "rororo-aktuell" mention should be made of Oskar Negt's analysis *University and the Worker Movement* (Europäische Verlagsanstalt) and Andreas von Weiss' *The New Left*, published by Boldt. Prominent because of the author's name is Stephen Spender's *Year of the Young Rebels* which Piper has published. As a contribution to the heated issue of Germanic studies Hanser have brought out an important volume called *Prospects of Future Germanic Studies*.

Until this year every autumn saw the appearance of one or two large works of non-fiction. This autumn there is no title that could be picked upon. Of course a dozen books about the moon landing will absorb their readers and writers of science fiction will hold their own in the competition for orders. Däniken's *Back to the Stars* (published by Econ) offers fun fantasy in the vein of his first success.

Eagerly awaited are the diaries and letters of Harold Nicholson between 1930 to 1941 (S. Fischer), the correspondence between Albert Einstein and Max Born from 1916 to 1955 (Nymphenburger Verlagshandlung) and Pascal Jordan's book on Einstein (Huber).

Anthony Simpson's survey *The Europeans* (Piper) and Stephen Birmingham's history of the Jewish financial aristocracy of New York, published by Ullstein, make pleasurable and informative reading.

Two books by diametrically opposed writers are to be mentioned above all in the category of philosophic publications or analyses of contemporary society. Arnold Gehlen's *Morality and Hypermorality. A Pluralistic System of Ethics* (Athenäum) and Ernst Fischer's *Reminiscences and Reflections* (Rowohlt). Alfred Schmidt's work *Nietzsche's Theory of Knowledge* (Europäische Verlagsanstalt) should meet with great interest in the field of philosophical investigation.

Literary theory was treated with vehemence last year and still offers a few important titles today. Fritz Raddatz has collected three volumes of material in a book for Rowohlt called *Marxism and Literature*. Dieter Wellershoff's *Literature and Change* has been published by Kiepenhauer and Witsch. *Correspondence on Literature* by Heissenbüttel and Vormweg has appeared in Luchterhand.

Is it the historians who produce what will last? In any case they are the most likely to guarantee verifiable findings connected with suspense. This is true to begin with for Martin Broszat's *The Hitler State* which has appeared in the dtv series "Twentieth Century World History".

In this book the question of the ideology of National Socialism is bypassed. Anyone who misses this most important aspect of the aesthetics of Fascism can find very interesting authentic material in the memoirs of Albert Speer that have just been published by Ullstein.

Of topical interest are Lutz Niethammer's *Fascism to Measure. The NPD's Political Practice* (S. Fischer) and Hans G. Helm's *Revolution as a Fetish. Marxism and the Federal Republic*.

If anyone finds this too heavy going or does not find the persistent flow of literature on the facts of life as entertaining when compared with practice we end with two titles of adventure novels, Wilkie Collins's *Lucilla* and Dorothy Dunnett's *Royal Game*, both published by Goverts. In these two examples of great English entertainment literature the purchaser can be what he really wants to be, a reader no more and no less.

Karl Heinz Bohrer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 October 1969)
(Photo: Brigitte Kleinhans)



■ THINGS SEEN

Flies, doves and bags of corn at 'Prospect 69'

There was a minor scandal even before the doors opened officially at the "International Preview of Art in Avant Garde Galleries" (also known as Prospect 69).

The scandal arose over flies—not the famous Jean-Paul Sartre flies, but those of Miss Virginia Butler from Los Angeles. They stung! Is there any good reason why flies should not wander into the pompous corridors of an art gallery?

Actually there is no good reason, but it was not a question of erring insects. They were far more a part of an ambitious and well thought out concept. There were thousands involved and they were meant to fly on to a wall which had been smeared all over with honey.

Such a large swarm of flies was simply not available. Only a few could be collected and these buzzed around in a glass retort, robbed of their freedom and sacrified to the sweet succour as if to certain death.

A whole wall covered with honey was out of the question, however. Such large scale cold-blooded murder was unbecoming of the hallowed corridors of art.

So the whole idea fell through and that was the minor scandal. It was enough to make the woman who thought up the idea type a letter of protest about the unfair censorship at "Prospect 9", and bewail the fact that her honeyed wall had been stillborn.

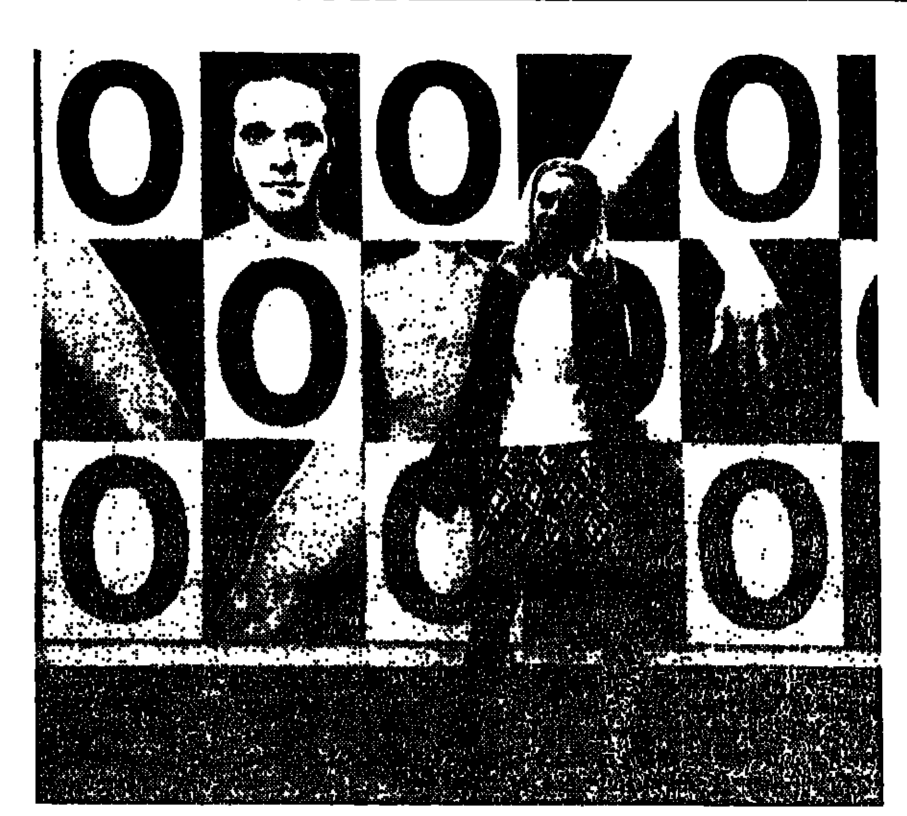
This touch of discord before the commencement of the exhibition was the only spot of bother. The atmosphere at this second art exhibition in Düsseldorf was of vain harmony.

No more mention was made of it being a copy of Cologne's "Kunstmarkt". It was not put on simultaneously so there was no question of rivalry, nor were any of the ideas from the Cologne art exhibition copied slavishly.

The whole conception of this year's show differed vastly from "Prospect 68". For a start no Federal Republic galleries were allowed to contribute. This country's art has to be content with its Cologne showing.

This noble gesture meant that the art markets of America, Holland, France, Switzerland and Italy had a chance to show off their wares in Düsseldorf.

The main condition of entry to the exhibition was topicality and originality.



'Fragments', a dismembered man, by the Spanish artist Walter Marchetti (Photo: Keystone)

Nothing was refused if it was in any way different from the mood and ideas of yesterday's art, and if it had something original and exciting to say, which had not been said before.

In order that "Prospect 69" should have the intended character people such as Marcuse had to suffer. They were conspicuous by their absence.

In the opening addresses Harald Szeemann, curator of the Berne Kunsthalle was much more sceptical and reserved than the head of the Düsseldorf Kunsthalle, Karl Ruhrberg.

Of course he too stressed that the old aesthetic (including pop-art, it might be added) had had its day.

Never before had artists taken it so much into their heads to decide for themselves what is and what is not art.

To go along with this idea was, according to the expert from Berne "an act of faith". It was a fatal word against which people defended themselves, and should continue to defend themselves until a new programme had been found.

An acute act of self-awareness would discover this new programme spectacularly "when Christo is packing them into the art galleries and when Lawrence Weiner knocks a square hole in the wall." It is only to be hoped that he does not do so in the Düsseldorf gallery, which is financed by the tax-payer.

But, as Szeemann asked, do these ideas only become art when they are put into action in an art show? Art shows serve the causes of sales and edification, although literature and didactic art have long since broken out of the edifying mould.

Nevertheless the vicious circle remains unbroken. All those who have given up ideas of edifying and attack the sales side of art still sit today as ever in the eternal triangle. This triangle is formed by the studio, the galleries and the museums.

It must be broken up and the ensnared artists freed before a path can be cleared for art to venture on newer freer paths, where it is no longer bound to a consumer market.

There are adequate examples of this to be seen at the Düsseldorf exhibition. But what is the purpose of the large format photographs of "Land Art"? And what is the significance of the television commentary on whirlpools and whirlwinds?

They have a beautiful effect which is impressive, well staged and suitable for cultural films, but also fit for museums.

Indeed in the case of Dennis Oppenheimer's contributions we are back to the simple consumer requirements. One example is a field that is harvested following a set pattern. The grain comes in its raw form into the Düsseldorf exhibition which is acting as a sort of grain silo.

Here the grain is painstakingly weighed out, packed into transparent polythene bags and sold. Each bag is inscribed and signed by hand. The purchaser receives with each bag of grain a photograph of the model grain field.

This is a clear example of the formula: Escape from civilisation back to nature, being changed to: back to civilisation, to the consumer market and the large store, and to the clinking coin.

Nevertheless one thing is achieved by this and similar experiments: Nature, reality and life are drawn into the edification emporia, even though they have been stripped of purpose, for none of the buyers is likely to use his bag of grain for sowing.

Equally stripped of purpose are Robert Smithson's uprooted tree with fragments of a broken mirror affixed, and the magnificent white doves, which sit on perches fixed to the walls and have little more to do than remind visitors that somewhere or other there is still nature in the raw and that uncivilised creatures can not escape dirt and filth for long if they are to survive.

These doves are not painted by Picasso, they are real and living.

These may be considered as inquiries into a new art, that is to say attempts to find a sort of post Pop-Art which firmly states that life and art are identical.

This gives rise to the question: then why do we still need artists and art? To answer this we must go back to the Greeks, who had the word "techne" for art, and who spoiled us completely with their classical ideals of beauty.

To be aware of and accept the common ground of our surroundings requires us to sharpen our wits with penetrating, technical visualisation. This can be and indeed is a painful process.

The horrific (as in former days the aesthetic) causes grief and wrenches the human being from his consumer orientated nature. *Reinhold Lindemann*

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 6 October 1969)

This uprooted tree was the major piece of the avant garde exhibition (Photo: AP)



Bacterial art at Leverkusen

Bacteria rule and threaten our lives. We know this and yet it seems an abstract idea to us since bacteria are too small to be seen with the naked eye.

Now it is possible to see at Morsbroich Castle the life history of bacteria. The most interesting aspect of this is that nowadays a museum rather than a gallery is suitable for an experiment of this kind, an experiment requiring room and time.

The development of this experiment is visible, but the end-product is not saleable, since the end product it self-dissolution.

HA Schult, who was born in 1939, and has already made a name for himself with happenings involving burning cars and streets covered with newspapers has set up stones in the park and smeared them with various nutrient solutions.

The bacteria which surround us stuck firmly to these solutions and became visible. Every stone turned mouldy or became covered with moss.

In this experiment the stone is just the scene-setter, the bearer of a living tableau. The rooms in the castle were turned into nutrition centres for fungus cultures, whose normal metabolism of blossoming and dying off was speeded up by chemical means.

Bacteriologists could not predict how long the life span, from green to yellow, from red to dark patches, would last since the space covered by the fungi was inordinately large.

They estimated it would be four weeks. But after just two weeks everything had dried up. The smell and swarming of little creatures which could be viewed from gang-planks over the rotting substances, is not everybody's cup of tea.

And the algae which made movements towards a light source had to removed by suction, since water seaped through foil and rotted the castle roof.

Mildew as living plastic art was first discovered by Diter Rot. The exhibition with the title "biokinetic situations" bastardises the idea of an ever-changing work of art working on the principle of animal growth and deterioration, and sacrifices immortality for the sake of change.

These stretches of floor covered in such substances are just like formless painting. The paint brush is all that is needed to create these colours and patterns.

It was Schult's intention to link biology with art (as mechanics and kinetics already have been), and he has created a belated and not entirely new manifestation of Tachism.

Is this much ado about nothing? The changes which are involved in decay, and known until now only by museum attendants, are documented on film after the exhibition.

Art is that which is ever-changing — what remains and is permanent is on this film. *Georg Jappe*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 October 1969)

■ EDUCATION

Begin mathematics in primary school, professor advises

How much of the arithmetic and mathematics that he is taught over a number of years is really of later use to the pupil? The answer given by mathematician Professor Heinrich Bauersfeld was surprising. He claimed that almost everything was of no use – at best only individual specialised branches were of later benefit.

Professor Bauersfeld was lecturing to a congress organised by unions and bodies representing education, science and elementary schools and he became the main centre of interest. His views came from private investigations and have no scientific basis at all.

He went on to say that the individual's practical needs were not sufficiently considered in the teaching of mathematics. Children, he said, should not only be taught the content of a specialised science. There must be a rapport between human beings and mathematics involving a certain mode of thought that must be fostered in the child. when mathematics teaching was reformed there should not only be a change in the syllabus. there should be a change in methods as well.

In Frankfurt the Professor is conducting a large scale experiment in this sphere along with other educationalists. From the very first day that children attend one of 42 primary school classes they are not taught to count but start on mathematics right away.

Forty other classes form control groups. Small games and conventional classes teach the children in a simple, matter-of-fact way to understand mathematical concepts such as quantity, proportion and the essence of geometry.

Experiments that tried to exploit competition as a stimulus went astray. Even the most perfect rules for these small mathematical operations and games could not prevent the children acquiring important patterns of behaviour that were not intended. For example the children found that they need only be more cunning than their neighbours in order to do well.

The formation of groups of the same standard of performance was also found to be far from the most desirable arrangement. It turned out that groups including pupils of varying ability came far nearer the goals set by the new method. When dealing with mathematics and mathematical concepts children in these groups developed qualities such as cooperation, patience and tolerance.

Together with scientists such as Professor Spreckelsen of Brunswick, Heinrich Bauersfeld today goes as far as to desire the modern curriculum to include functions formerly carried out by local history and topography or, in the higher classes, sociology.

He uses this argument to counter the objection that the introduction of mathematics in the youngest classes in elementary schools makes demands on the child higher than they are already. Professor Bauersfeld believes that a thorough examination of the aims and functions of an elementary school education, especially in the curriculum, could lead to a widespread rationalisation.

The Frankfurt experiment has met with astonishing success so far. The Professor showed on a graph the potential of his method for social and cultural equalisation. In the experimental classes children from lower social levels succeeded in increasing their learning rate as did children from upper middle class homes. However the rate remained static for children of the lower middle class.

In the comparative classes the reverse was true. The lower classes showed the least improvement. Children of the lower middle class showed far more progress than children of other classes. The rate for children from upper class homes decreased noticeably.

(DIE WELT, 7 October 1969)

Biology studies are coming into their own

The end of the physics era will see the dawn of an era of biology.

This forecast was emphasised by the plan for a new organisational framework decisive for training biology teachers at universities and which will be instrumental in the introduction of various important reforms.

The only female professor of anthropology at universities in the Federal Republic, Professor Ilse Schwidetzky of Mainz, stressed this at the eleventh congress of the Association for Anthropology and Human Genetics in Mainz.

In future biology teachers will not only have to teach human biology, they will also have to learn it themselves. This was how Professor Schwidetzky formulated her seemingly paradoxical demands.

Other prominient researchers agreed with her. "It is unthinkable to have a biological age," they said, "where human biology is for the most part excluded, as in the training of biologists up to now."

The most urgent task for human geneticists and anthropologists seems to be the revision of the Saarbrücken organisational framework in which the study of biology in secondary schools is not given a position appropriate to its importance.

According to experts it is not so important for the future scientist to gain the basic facts about biology while still at school. As Professor Becker of Heidelberg said. "When teaching biology we must start from the very beginning in any case."

What is more important is the fact that people who reach high positions will in future have to take decisions on matters whose significance they cannot conceive.

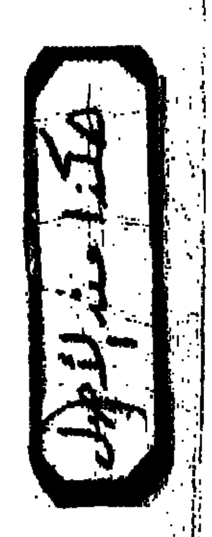
An arts education is still thought of more highly in our society. But how can people who have no adequate idea of problems of heredity, evolution, and eugenics be able to understand the significance of these questions important to the future of mankind?

No secondary school pupil will feel the urge to study biology if he is going to learn nothing of these problems at school and be taught out of antiquated text books by teachers who have not had sufficient training in biology or education. This was the view of Professor Becker.

The scientific theses on the first day of the congress show how important anthorpological and genetic questions are when judging practical sociological problems.

How are psychic factors inherited? In what state today is the sociology of ability? Why do pupils leave secondary school before they need and do inherited factors play any part in this? These and similar topics aroused a great deal of discussion.

(DIE WELT, 8 October 1969)



Personalised sex education in Stuttgart

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

Pupils in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg wil have a personalised sex education and not a mere description of the facts.

An educational plan to this effect is to be tested this year in forty schools of all types. At a press conference Educational Minister Wilhelm Hahn, a Christian Democrat, explained details of the plan and stated that proposals were in the nature on the experiment.

The plan does not limit itself to the technical-biological side. It goes much further, he said, than proposals already made by other Federal states. The other states had already shown interest in the Baden-Württemberg plan.

Sex education in the state will be included in biology, religious instruction and sociology lessons. Wilhelm Hahn envisage that it will help young people to be successful in their emotional life, marriage and family. Teachers with a suitable training will give pupils a chance of becoming good parents to their future children. From what they learn at school they will be able to give their offspring a good sexual education.

As far as necessary sexual phenomena will keep to the field of Christian anthropology. The plan ranges from a straightforward description of differences between the sexes to discussion of homo sexuality and contraceptive devices. The proposals of the Federal state have met with favourable reactions from the two large churches.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 October 1969)

More second-language education in Baden-Württemberg

The Federal state of Baden-Württemburg is substantially increasing its practical experiments to have a foreign language taught at elementary schools.

At a press conference Education Minister Wilhelm Hahn, a Christian Democrat, described as epoch-making preliminary work done in a Tübingen school.

Now arrangements will be made in several towns in the Federal state to broaden basic efforts in the field. All elementary schools in Tübingen and several elementary schools in Stuttgart, Mannheim, Reutlingen, Karlsruhe and the valley of the Weissach in North Württemberg are being included in an experiment. After the second form every pupil will have English lessons. These will be divided up into several short periods adding up to two hours a week. Because of the enormous perception of children at this age main emphasis will be placed on an intensive aural education. Educationalists are relying on the pronounced urge of eight and nine-year olds to repeat what they hear. At this age children are specialists in imitation.

According to expert opinion practice up to now where language studies begin when the pupil is ten or eleven years of age does no suit the development of the child. In Stuttgart the first class of a primary school will learn English. Results will be known in the spring of 1970.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 October 1969)

■ SCIENCE

When the North Pole was still the South Pole

The Earth's magnetic poles are not what they seem. They are not a fixed part of the physical geography of our planet. Every hundred thousand years or so they shift, the North Pole becomes the South Pole and vice versa.

For a few thousand years magnetic conditions are so absurd that Magnetic North can lie somewhere in the Atlantic or Central America until the North Pole finally finds its new home at the South Pole.

These facts sound like a leg-pull. But they are based on the latest investigations of geophysicist Dr. D. Heye of the Federal Institute of Geological Research at Hanover. He concluded that the Poles must have moved after examining borings from the sea bad brought back by the *Meteor* from the Great Meteor Bank in the Atlantic Ocean.

The movement of magnetic poles on a planet like Earth becoms less astonishing when it is considered that the magnetic field of the sun completely disappeared at times in the last few decades and then produced more than two poles. This possibility can be reckoned with in the future development of the Earth's magnetic field. Even though direction finding by compass has made us take the magnetic field for granted, it is obviously only a passing phase.

Palaeomagnetics – a science that researches into directions of the Earth's magnetic field in certain rocks from the Earth's past – has helped to show in the past few decades that the earth's polarity has often changed. In the last five million years the poles seem to have changed about 23 times. Well in the past – about 300 or 500 million years ago – the magnetic poles were not in their present position. The change is polarity is particularly important because it took place not so long ago in the geological past. The last time may have been only 20,000 years ago and was certainly no farther back than 700,000 years ago. Another reason for the importance attached to the subject is that change in polarity takes place so frequently that it could occur once again during the lifetime of mankind.

Until now it was thought that when polarity changed the Earth's magnetic field disappeared completely and then gradually reappeared in a different magnetic pattern. There were even a few geophysicists who concluded from the weakening of the Earth's magnetic field – its intensity has decreased by almost a sixth in the last few decades – that a new change of polarity was beginning.

If a change in polarity occurs in the same way as it is assumed to have happened in the past the disappearance of the Earth's magnetic field would mean that there was nothing to stop the Earth's surface being affected by high cosmic radiation normally absorbed by the atmosphere. In certain conditions this could have considerable biological effects that would not however be as catastrophic as often supposed.

But it is quite obvious now that the process of a change in polarity is completely different. Dr Heye was able to reconstruct the process. He took sample KK 167 which had been dug from the bed of the Atlantic ocean by the *Meteor* and cut it into thin discs. On the seabed an even layer of mud gradually forms, showing the direction of the Earth's magnetic field. By examining the magnetic effects of thin discs of sediment researchers can find what alterations there have been in the direction and intensity of the field.

The first magnetic analyses of the borings showed that there had been three changes of polarity, 700,000, 900,000, and a million years ago. Samples from the region of the polar change 900,000 years ago were cut up into thin clay discs, each of which corresponded to 1,300 years of sedimentation. In each layer the direction of the Earth's magnetic field was determined. The results were as follows.

When polarity changes the magnetic pole begins to shift. Then the poles turn anticlockwise out of their normal positions. At first their progress is rapid. It then becomes slower until it reaches the position vacated by the other pole. The North Pole shifts via the west until it suddenly becomes the South Pole.

It takes four thousand years to travel half the journey, then the process slows. After ten thousand years the poles have moved through 170 degrees and the remaining shift is completed very slowly. While the poles shift the intensity of the Earth's magnetic field decreases considerably but the Earth's magnetism never disappears completely.

One reservation must be made. The geophysicists from Hanover analysed the effects of only a score or so of the changes of polarity, in the Earth's recent past. The process of other polar changes could have been completely different.

Additional observations, including those by French geophysicists, seem to confirm the findings of the *Meteor* venture. French findings showed that the poles moved in an anti-clockwise direction but they were not considered to be all that reliable as proof because samples

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

came from solidified lave from a volcano. The Earth's magnetic field could indeed determine the formation of the lava but the time factor is never certain where volcanic eruptions are considered.

These observations show that there is no basis for assuming that the magnetic poles of the Earth are in any way connected with the axes of the Earth's rotation. The link between the rotational axis and the axes of the magnetic dipols is at best very weak. It is certainly not possible to conclude from palaeomagnetic observations on the abnormal situation of the Earth's magnetic pole a few hundred million years ago that the rotational axis of the Earth tilted or that continents moved. Both of these suppositions would mean that the magnetic pole and rotational axis always coincide. These assertions are strongly doubted. The earth's magnetic poles obviously depend on laws of their own. But these are as unknown as the whole question of the origin of the Earth's magnetic field.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 7 October 1969)

Vestiges of life 3,000 million years ago

Latest investigations into South African rocks more than three thousand million years old has met with surprising success.

After American scientists found traces of organic compounds in the rock Professor Pflug of the department of geology and palaeontology at Giessen's Justus Liebig University managed to find bacteria-like structures and spherical organic bodies that reminded him of the unicellular globular algae that can be seen today.

On the cell walls can still be seen net-like embellishments and circular pores. These remarkable finds lead scientists to the conclusion that Earth – now five thousand million years old – has known life for at least four thousand million of these years, perhaps even longer.

There is nothing to justify the assumption that the prehistoric beings of the fig-tree rocks of Eastern Transvaal were more primitive than the bacteria and globular algae that we know today. Radiometric measurements show that the series of structures found in the figtree rocks are more than 3,200 million years old, one of the earliest traces of life on this earth.

The finds gave Professor Pflug no clues as to the origin of life. And no older stones are known on Earth to contain traces of life.

Man is today the most advanced being on Earth. Apart from him there are representatives of all stages of development right down to primitive unicellular structures. The fig-tree layers contain a large quantity of peculiar corpuscles which give rise to the thought of whether or not primitive or incomplete life existed three thousand million years ago together with bacteria and algae. These tiny balls are composed of a clear organic substance not unlike plasma. The outer layer of the structure is covered by foreign particles like mineral splinters or clay as well as organic bodies.

Exhaustive studies have shown that distinguishing features such as form, colour and structure are repeated so regularly that these bodies could not have been formed at random. The appearance of the spheres fit in well with the ideas that people have of living beings of the simplest organisation: a drop of protoplasma that has attracted foreign bodies to fix its shape and included them in its outer layers.

These peculiar bodies are so small that no chemical analysis of them has so far been possible. Many questions must remain unanswered.

The fig-tree rocks that Professor Pflug examined and the preparations and this sections he collected are now being kept at the department of geology and palaeontology of Giessen University. A exhibition to be to open the publid is at present in preparation.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 October 1969)

Magnetic semi-conductor-components of the future discussed

A sensational new process to develop small electromagnets without having unwieldy coils was the subject of a report made to the physicists' congress in Salzburg by Professor S. Methfessel of the University of the Ruhr at Bochum.

He told scientists of recently discovered semi-conductors that have both electrical and magnetic properties.

These crystals, called magnetic semi-conductors, present engineers with a basic material for a new type of component. Its great potential can only be guessed at today.

Semi-conductors, germanium or silicon for example, are now part of out everyday life. They play a role in electronics as amplifiers, commutators, transistors and diodes and they are form the skeleton of all news transmission systems and computer installations.

They are called semi-conductors because they are poor conductors when compared to metals. But their conductive properties allow modulation of heating, light and the supply of electric current within certain limits. This can be influenced during the production of the semi-conductive crystals. Conductivity

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reacts sensitively when the pure basic material is contaminated by foreign atoms.

But there was one quality that semi-conductors up till now did not have. Their magnetic power could not be increased as the number of their magnetic components was too small.

This is now remedied by the magnetic semi-conductor. Typical examples include compounds of the rare metal europium, europium oxide or sulphide for example. The electrons of every europium atom produce a magnetic moment and move like little compass needles in a magnetic field from outside.

If one of these magnetic semi-conductors is cooled to below normal Curie temperature all the "compass needles" become parallel to one another. Their combined efforts give the crystal the character of a permanent magnet.

If the semi-conductor is too warm the thermal vibrations counteract the alignment of the atoms electrons. The magnetic properties recede as the electrons are neutralised.

The actual importance of magnetic semi-conductors lies in the fact that their Curie temperature can be altered. If the semi-conductor's conductive properties are increased by one of the methos described above and further electrons are added their magnetic moments will be aligned by the europium atoms. The network of elementary magnets running throughout the whole of the semi-conductor becomes more dense and is better able to resist other forces that are trying to destroy it.

There is a further factor. Even when the Curie temperature is exceeded additional electrons can force the electrons back to their original alignment. This means that a magnetic semi-conductor can be magnetised by injecting electrons, beaming light rays or setting up electric fields.

Even Professor Methfessel had to admit that he sometimes dreamt of the potential use of components of this type where electronic and magnetic functions were linked within the same crystal.

(DIE WELT, 2 October 1969)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

New 'paper gold' scheme for the International Monetary Fund

Experiments with what Aldous Huxley called "Brave New World" are being taken up. Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, the head of the International Monetary Fund has accepted the suggestion of the Group of Ten at a meeting in Washington and has himself suggested that in the next three years special drawing rights of 9,500 million dollars should be created.

Following this countries such as France and even South Africa, which to date have been very hesitant, hastened to ratify the agreement.

Doubts about the justifiability of putting these measures into practice were not emphasised so much in official speeches as in informal talks.

Now, 25 years after it was set up the International Monetary Fund has made a decisive move in changing its status from an international credit institute to a kind of World central bank.

Way back in 1944 J.M. Keynes first suggested this in Bretton Woods, but his idea did not meet with approval.

In the next three years the Fund's 21,000 million dollar balance will be supplemented by 9,500 million dollars in special drawing rights. In contrast to the Fund's loans schemes this sum will be of a liquid cash nature and those countries receiving a share will be able to utilise it without more ado.

Presumably in time the total amount of special drawing rights will reach the same level as the amount held by the Fund for other purposes. This will most likely come about even if the amount in the Fund is increased as planned at present by a further 7,000 to 8,000 million dollars.

Many onlookers believe that in years to come this "paper gold" will form an increasingly large share of the total monetary reserves in the World, which today stand at about 75,000 million dollars.

When the plan was first conceived it was thought that a sum of 1,000 to 2,000 dollars would be made available annually.

This was to be made dependent upon a prior improvement in economic conditions, involving at the least a fundamental stabilisation of the situation in England and America and an improvement to those countries' balance of payments. Now this proviso has been dropped.

The head of the Monetary Fund affirmed that excess demand existed all over the World and that inflationary tendencies had the upper hand.

Many spokesmen pointed out the enormous totals of short-term loans, which are in the main the result of long years of deficits in the American balance of payments. Expatriate capital has been flowing from country to country and according to M. Giscard d'Estaing there have been "almost permanent currency crises" in one country after another.

Although there is excessive demand in so many countries and huge sums of short-term dollars are going the rounds, experts at the Fund, who are predominantly American, came to the conclusion that measures to improve the balance of payments in England and America would pose the threat of a running down of world currency reserves.

The reason they gave for this was that countries with strong currency reserves were unwilling that these should be tapped. Monetary Fund experts went so far as to declare that in their opinion — though many might dispute their opinion — the 9,500 million dollars would be seized at low rates.

Why then have sceptics in European countries bowed to these arguments?



Bundesbank president Karl Blessing (left) and State Secretary Johann Baptist Schöllhorn of the Federal Economic Affairs Ministry at a press conference in Washington. (Photo: dpa)

They were not prepared to take upon their shoulders the responsibility of a break-up in the world currency system, after America and the head of the International Monetary Fund had demanded entries on the assets side of the balance sheet.

They only discussed a part of the original American demand that the special drawing rights should be started with a sum of 5,000 million dollars per annum.

And so "paper gold" came into being. Nobody will see it since its only manifestation will be as entries in the books of the International Monetary Fund.

New international purchasing power will come as a result. Can the comments of the doubting Thomases who just see the new scheme as another way of pouring money from countries with a surplus into those with a deficit be taken amiss?

How will these special drawing rights fit in with other more tried and tested methods of international payment, such as currency reserves and actual money?

Is peaceful coexistence of all such methods possible or will Gresham's Law come into effect? This concerns throwing good money after bad.

The effect of this first became clear to American eyes when several thousand million silver coins disappeared overnight upon the introduction of coins with no silver content.

Otmar Emminger of the Bundesbank believes that the special drawing rights will meet with heavy demands on account of the terms which apply.

On the other hand South Africa's Finance Minister, Diederich, said that most issuing banks preferred gold. They were carefully preserving their present stocks, and despite all the knitted brows in the United States were resolved to enlarge their holdings.

Gresham's Law, then, is already at work.

Those banks of issue which were disturbed by the introduction of special drawing rights have won one point in that they have managed to force an agreement that the new scheme will only be in operation for an initial three years instead of five as originally planned.

Furthermore no bank is allowed to draw more than double the amount of its own shares. Theoretically speaking at least, in the event of the Scheme's not being prolonged the special drawing rights would have to be paid back.

As far as the World Bank is concerned there is a certain amount of discomfiture although its position was improved last year by the elan with which its new chief McNamara, set about extending its business.

There was no lack of recognition for McNamara's new ideas and reliable observers are of the opinion that all loans will be checked most meticulously.

The Federal Republic has now become the largest contributor of money to the World Bank.

The decision to float the Mark was greeted with general approval by the collection of experts in Washington. Not only was this seen as the preparatory stage in revaluation of the Mark, but the opinion was expressed by many that the measures taken by this country would help lead to a situation where countries did not have to strive for so long as in recent years for alterations to the exchange rate of their currency.

At the conference there were also discussions about how much sense there was in bringing about greater but still strictly limited manoeuvrability in exchange rates, whatever method was used to bring this about.

At the Monetary Fund offices such plans have been under scrutiny for a long time. But all were agreed that this scrutiny was still a long way from leading to definite decisions.

America's Finance Minister Kennedy proved to be surprisingly cool. He said that all these plans were full of hidden unanswered problems with regard to their practicability and effects. Studies must be pursued for some time before any final decision can be made.

Many speakers emphasised that we should not be too impressed with the idea that these measures would be a panacea for all economic ailments.

When all is said and done the stability of any currency depends on the internal credit and fiscal policy of the country in question.

Frederick H. Rosenstiel

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 October 1969)

Reform is vital in EEC agrarian policy

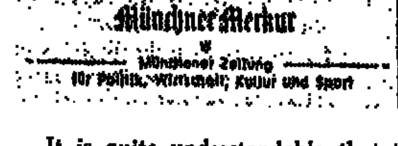
Although the idea is hard to swallow it is true. The European Economic Community's Agrarian policy is very much in need of reform. More than that, it is almost beyond the stage where it can be rescued.

When the franc was devalued the danger signs for the agrarian system in the EEC became clear. A whole package of ideas for aiding the policy and getting it out of an embarrassing situation was necessary.

The largest agrarian nation in the EEC had to be allowed to try all kinds of price manipulations to allow it to stay in the Community. Now the Federal Republic finds itself in a similar situation.

Since this country saw itself forced to leave the exchange rate of the Mark to the exchange markets it can no longer do much about the green dollar, the EEC currency unit.

Our government must decide for better or for worse to return to a system where excesses are absorbed at the borders in order to protect an agricultural market which is unstable anyway.



It is quite understandable that these measures did not meet with unqualified approval in Brussels. After the special concessions that had to be made to France it was surprising that these measures should leave people in Brussels nonplussed. Interest centred on the totally irrelevant question of whether the Bonn goverment had taken the pertinent sections in the EEC contract into account.

Much more comprehensible was the suggestion that we should return to fixed rates of exchange as soon as possible. For how can equalisation mechanisms be controlled when the figures change from day to day?

Basically these are just side issues. The main point is that we now know that the EEC agrarian market cannot continue under the same conditions for much longer.

And even if attempts to clear up the new crisis with a further package of special measures should be successful the common interest would be served very little.

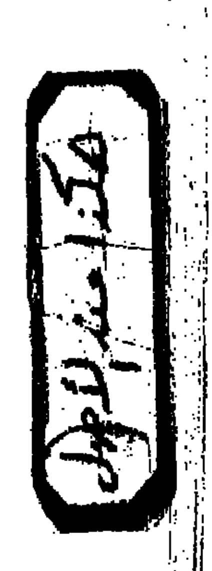
The weakness which we must seek to cure lies not in the individual member countries, but in the mechanism of the agrarian market, which, without mincing words, is satisfactory neither for farmers nor consumers.

For as long as the EEC has not found a communal economic and currency policy attempts to form a communal agrarian market will remain an illusion.

Until this communal policy has been found it would be more reasonable to go back to the situation pertaining in 1967, when absorption of excesses and subsidies for exports were in operation in trade within the Common Market as well.

This would be a step into the pas, but not, as one expert on agrarian policy said recently, a retrograde step.

(Münchner Merkur, 7 October 1969)



FOOD

No future for Grandma's stockpot

A move is afoot to see that the well-fed, well-rounded citizens of the Federal Republic do not let their taste buds atrophy with repetitious diets. Delicacies to tickle the palate are the order of the day.

A superb of tasty morsels has been on show in Cologne at the largest food fair in the World, the General Foods and Delicatessen Fair (Anuga).

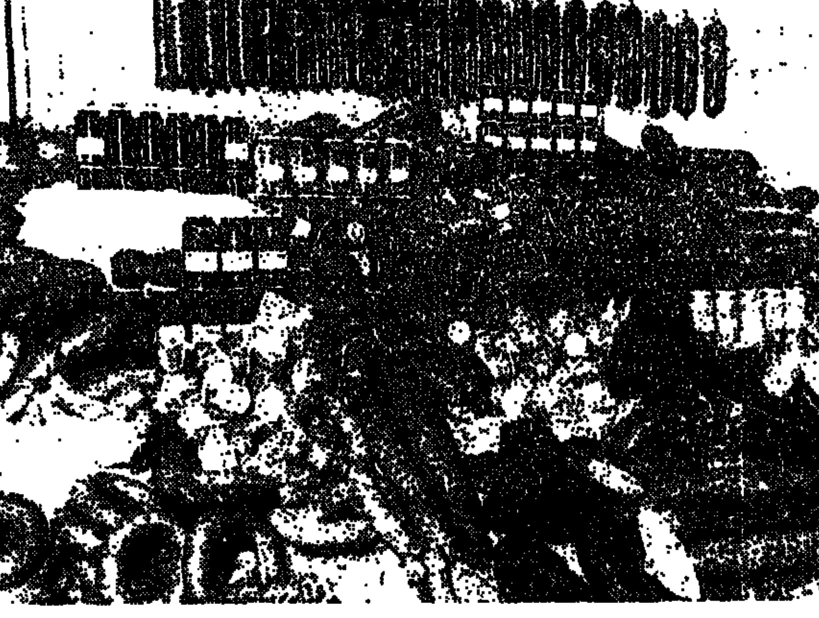
Up till now only experts and people in the catering and supplies businesses have been admitted to the show, but this year members of the general public were allowed to feast their eyes and stomachs on these gourmets' delights.

Feasts fit to set before a Roman emperor are likely to be in heavier demand, according to experts, as long as people have full purses.

It is planned to introduce to the ordinary citizen of this country not only the more well-known luxury foods such as caviar, lobster, frogs legs and escargots. Also on the menu of the future will be novelties such as sea-horse meat, ants, bees, grass-hoppers and caterpillars in tins.

Exotic fruits such as honey melons, avocado pears, mangoes, papayas, passion fruit and pomegranates are expected to find their way into many kitchens, as are vegetables such as artichokes and egg plants.

New drinks are expected to attract people in this country in future years, too. At Anuga a Soviet export concern put on show luxury drinks which were popular in the Tsars' empire, including a red sparkling wine produced in the Crimea.



Many things for the gourmet but not much for the slimming fanatic at 'Anuga 1969' (Photo: Bildstelle der Messe- und Ausstellung-Ges. mbH Köln)

Without doubt this year's Anuga is bigger and better and more tempting than ever. To see everything the visitor must talk about twenty miles. More and more people will be led as a result to experiment with new and exciting foodstuffs. But the fair is not intended to encourage people to blow themselves out!

At several teach-ins where experts on nutrition spoke it was emphased that mindless overeating could lead to all kinds of illnesses and aggravate heart and circulatory complaints. Enough is as good as a feast.

Scientific balancing of diets cropped up in many conversations. It was generally agreed of fatty substances and carbohydrates. Only by nourishing ourselves properly can we stand up to the rigours of our industrial age.

Many stalls at Anuga invited visitors to come and enjoy their exhibits without remorse or shame.

Since the craze for slimming is becoming more and more widespread Anuga devoted much time and attention to health foods, which allow the compulsive eater to satisfy his craving without ill effect.

We already have caloric-reduced marmalade and jam. Bread with increased albumen content and reduced starch found a measure of favour but failed to satisfy the palate as much as bread with larger carbohydrate content.

There is already a market for frankfurters with reduced fat content. Ever more breweries are putting special diet beers on the shelves with specially reduced carbohydrate content.

The number of vitamin preparations on the market is increasing steadily. One firm even went so far as to put an astronaut's breakfast in stick form on show at Anuga. One of these sticks, made from quick-dry materials containing all essential vitamins and minerals is suppose to appease hunger for about one hour and make a man's stomach feel content!

The days of Grandma's steaming cooking pot are just about over. This was the distinct message of Anuga, which was concerned with making the public aware of the eating habits which will become current in the seventies.

In future the aims will be not only to nourish the human race with a better and well-balanced diet, but also to make the chores of the housewife, who has had to "slave over a hot stove" for too long, more bearable.

Her burden is lightened by the introduction of a wide and ever expanding range of "foods of convenience", tempting dishes which can be prepared with the minimum of fuss and bother. The number of pre-prepared frozen, canned and polythene packed "meals in a moment" is continually increasing.

Furthermore commodities such as cream, chocolate icing, honey and spices for fish and meat spices are now on offer in aerosol cans, which are very practicable.

One of the most interesting novelties to be seen at Anuga was the junket tart which "came in from the cold"! This is prepared by the high-speed freezing method, which to date has only been uesed for preparing instant coffee.

Curds for the cheese cake or tart are deep frozen and pulverised. In the kitchen all the housewife has to do is add water.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 October 1969)

■ TECHNOLOGY

80,000 pages of data can now be stored on one computer card

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

In telecommunications frequency has to do with time: in optical and photographic information technology it has to do with space or *place*. It is the local periodic change of a local property, such as transparency, blackening, degree of emission or the optical path of the refraction index.

And just as an electrical frequency can be modulated by menas of a signal, the alternating field becoming a carrier in the process, an optical frequency can be modulated by being received via a lattice screen, for instance.

To a certain extent this principle is already used as a reproduction technique. In information technology, though, it is more than a matter of lines per centimetre. Lattices of up to 3.000 lines a millimetre are used.

This difference in mesh has an important optical consequence. A screen as fine as this in the path of a ray acts as an optical refraction lattice, breaking one ray into several.

A lattice placed in the path of a lamp and a condenser divides the ray into one of a geometrically higher order. By means of dissolution a picture can be reproduced using only the higher-order ray. There takes *place* what is, *in a manner of* speaking, a negative-positive reversal.

A fundamental aspect of carrier-frequency modulation of pictures is that superimposition is possible. A single surface and photographic substance can be exposed using either a different carrier frequency and another picture or the same carrier frequency modulated by rotation, the frequency being a vector quantity.

By rotating the carrier frequency 120 degrees, for instance, three pictures can be taken one on top of the other — exposures corresponding to the separation of colour photography. The three exposures are made on a single black-and-white emulsion and all that is needed for the colour photo is the appropriate filters. Research into this technique is in progress in the United States.

Data processing was the main consideration of the work carried out last year by Bestenreiner and Deml at the development physics research section of Agfa-Gevaert in Munich in conjunction with Siemens.

For printed signals, they conclude, up to thirty information channels can be superimposed on a certain emulsion. The exact number depends on the band with per millimetre per standard page.

With a band width of three lines per millimetre and a carrier frequency of 300 lines per millimetre 45 images can in theory be superimposed. Using smaller band widths and the same frequency up to 100 exposures could be superimposed.

The greater the demand on band width, of course, the fewer the number of images that can be superimposed.

Practical tests have already been caried out using carrier frequencies of 300, 380, 460 and 540 lines. It has been shown that the individual pictures can be read without difficulty provided the correct carrier frequency and position are selected.

Special emulsions and processing methods are, of course, necessary. By mixing light of various degrees of refraction solarisation effects can, for instance, be eliminated.

Siemens hope to be able to use frequency photography to expand the Golem information system. The magnetic cards are to be coated with a photographic emulsion so that the 2,000 exposures four by five millimetres in size can each record two standard-size DIN A 4 pages.

By means of carrier-frequency photography up to ten pictures are to be superimposed, bringing the number of pages of data that can be recorded on a single card up to 80,000. A memory consisting of 2,000 cards would thus contain up to 160 million pages of material!

As yet work has not passed the experimental stage but it is interesting enough to gain an impression of the shape of things to come in optical information storage.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 October 1969)

Dolphins aid scientific research on water resistance

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES
SONNTAGSBLATT

In recent months Kiel University department of domestic animal husbandry has developed into a dolphin mart. Dead dolphins from aquariums all over Europe are dissected and despatched to clients of all kinds.

Dolphin brains, digestive organs and skeletons are used by various scientific institutes but the portion of the dolphin on which the most practical research is being carried out is the skin.

Three scientific institutes in this country are engaged in a joint research project designed to bring about a decisive reduction in the air and water resistance of aircraft and ships by means of comparison with nature.

Fish, birds, seals, dophins and all animals that move swiftly in one element or the other have equipment specially designed to lessen atmospheric or marine *friction. The medium flows* smoothly past only the third of even the most streamlined bodies. Further back there is turbulence.

Turbulence can clearly be seen from the stem of a fast ship, from which the churning waves travel out a fair distance. It consumes a great deal of energy. Without turbulence ships and aircraft could travel far faster.

Swift water creatures, it has been discovered over the past few years, possess special surface organs and facilities designed to prevent the conversion of laminar flow along their bodies into turbulent flow. At the very least they succeed in having their bodies generate only microturbulence with miniature eddies that use up *little* energy, Professor Thiele, a Kiel colloid chemist, suspects.

At the moment Professor Thiele is working in conjunction with Professor Schuster of the West Berlin Institute of Hydraulics and Shipping and Professor Wieghardt of the Hamburg Shipbuilding Research Institute on the development of new surfaces for technical vessels based on natural methods.

Vehicles of this kind are *already* designed in streamline but *the design* is not enough. Their rigid surfaces are not sufficiently adapted to water currents. Despite streamlining macroturbulence develops while the vessel is under steam. Imitation of the skin of marine animals seems the only solution.

Experiments on fish surfaces have made the most progress. Fish use scales to reduce water resistance. Together with the elasticity of a fish's skin the scales are evidently able so to adapt to water pressure while swimming that macroturbulence does not arise.

In the mucilage of their skin, Professor Thiele has discovered, fish also have a most effective means of reducing water resistance. This slime consists of polyuronic acids, which form filaments.

The filaments smooth the current to such an extent that a swimming fish always moves through smooth, almost still water. To watch a fish swimming in still water virtually without moving the water is to witness the combined effect of scale design and this mucilage.

Imitation of the mucilage effect is undergoing trials using various filament-forming substances and a porous surface. In Kiel water resistance has been cut by forty per cent in this way; in Berlin by as much as seventy!

It is, on the other hand, fairly clear that this method is only applicable in the case of special vessels that, for instance, need temporarily to travel very fast. Even if porous hulls were developed and molecular filaments pressed out through them the amount of material used would be almost bound to make the procedure far too expensive.

At present Kiel and Berlin are busy imitating the dolphin's method of lessening water resistance. The dolphin's tough, leathery skin appears to lie on a cushion of oil. When pressure is brought to bear by turbulent currents the dolphin's skin yields in places, thereby partially offsetting turbulence. So the dolphin too always swims in smooth water.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 12 October 1969)



Satellite power

All satellites need reliable, long-lasting power generation systems in order to be able to carry out their many tasks. A number of project as yet at the development stage are futuristic indeed. In West Berlin, for instance, nuclear power plant is under development. By means of a flow of reactor-molten liquid metal accelerated by a system of jets inductive electric energy is generated in a magnetohydrodynamic converter, MHD for short. MHD generators can, for instance, be used to power telecommunications satellites for direct television transmissions. Scientists are here seen during an experiment in which a controlled flow of potassium is allowed to emerge from a pipe in order to test its combustibility in the open air.

(Photo: AEG-Telefunken)



This country's VIPs consider themselves to be martyrs at the cold buffet table. After the third Bonn cocktail party and the fourth expensive lunch the important long for a simple meal of fried potatoes, radish or sausage with cabbage.

The rigours of expensive lunches in Bonn



In Bonn if a person speaks of food he must also talk of politics. And just as often when a person speaks of politics he must also speak of food.

If a person admits that he had that day eaten a 'strammen Max' (a kind of ham) in the 'Rheinlust' it follows that the person who has so dined in the restaurant within a stone's throw of the Bundeshaus must have met members of the 'canal workers trade union'. This is a group of Social Democratic Bundestat members who eat together not as an organised political unit but with a view to keeping the SPD parliamentary party to a certain course of action.

If a person said that last evening he had eaten a tasty 'Geschnetzeltes' (a dish made up of minced meat) it is reasonable to believe that it was not so much hunger that sent the person to 'Bei der Rita' but an important appointment. Or probably the person had an intuition that it would do his political career a great deal of good to be seen where Bonn's political world meets – 'Weinhaus Maternus' in Bad Godesberg.

A recurrent topic of conversation in Bonn is food, more specifically people complain about the food served in the Bundeshaus restaurant.

A sensible person only eats there when he has to go through the corridors of power with a group or when one does not have enough time to go elsewhere. The restaurant is like a waiting room. People who eat there do so with hast because they have to hurry to another committee meeting. They are there just to still their hunger. They eat their meal just as if it were an everyday meal of no particular interest and less attraction than the menu offered in an office canteen.

Bonn journalists have their own table in the Bundeshaus restaurant, which is regarded as an "information exchange". Here the latest news item is narrated.

Before his election to the post of Federal President Gustav Heinemann ate in the Bundeshaus restaurant frequently, usually alone. Invariably he ate the cheapest dish on the menu – Eintopf, a kind of German Irish stew.

Eintopf is favoured by people in Bonn like nothing else. Not a stone's throw from the Bundeshaus at the restaurant "am Tulpenfeld", built two year's ago at the same time as the new press centre, Eintopf is served. French, Czech, American and Polish pressmen enjoy it along with officials from the Scientific Research Ministry or the press office from the Ministry for All-German Affairs. From Government in general in fact!

The word 'Eintopf' is a magic word in a man's world. Gerhard Schröder, the Defence Minister, does not let a chance go by when he can eat the high point that pea soup can reach – Eintopf. Ex-Chancellor Ludwig Erhard praised Eintopf to the skies, even when he had to lay down the law as to just how costly it had to be. (He was Economic Affairs Minister who created the economic miracle.)

Kurt Georg Kiesinger has also shown a passion for Eintopf with sliced potatoes and Swabian dumplings, but his enthusiasm was not so obvious.

Swabian food has many devotees in Bonn and not just because there are many men from Swabia in Bonn. One devotee is a quite surprising person – Kai Uwe von Hassel, president of the Bundestag. He is a North German par excellence. If asked what is his favourite dish he is as likely to say Swabian dumplings as he is fish.

When invited to dine with him and if it is in order the meal will include, of course, eels and Bommerlunder, a strong North German spirit. Dumplings are, as it were, a sort of private vice!!

Karl Schiller, the Economics Affairs Minister, is a good man from Hamburg since he is fond of Labskaus, a kind of meat and potatoe puree. Foreign Minister Brandt favours lamb.

Bonn's latest acquisition and the Social Democrats' election helper, the novelist Günter Grass, likes mutton with bacon and garlic – although he has said that he thinks the best thing in life is Erbsensuppe (pea soup).

Quite naturally when officials from various Federal states entertain the specialities from their regions are on the menu. So when people are invited to eat at Haus Baden Württemberg "Laugenbretzeln" from Swabia is on the menu and representatives from Bavaria provide their guests with "Weisswürste" (special sausages) served with a soft sweet mustard.

Representatives from North Rhine-Westphalia have something quite special to offer: naturally guests are offered thick beans with bacon or cabbage and sausage, a dish that Free Democrat leader Walter Scheel finds very tasty.

Franz Meyer has an unusual attraction in his home. He has a bowl for making Rumtopf, a kind of rum punch, but it does not contain rum punch with fruit – it contains cigars. For many years the one-time Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and now in charge of the commission responsible for Greater Bonn has been attached to it.

Ladies who refuse to smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol, naturally, eat and drink at official occasions before midnight without giving too much attention to their complexions.

People in Bonn do really suffer from a surfeit of culinary innovations. They have restaurants from Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, China and Indonesia and then the fine cuisine offered by the Hotels 'Zum Adler' and 'Königshof'. Then there is the Soviet embassy offering guests high quality caviar. And on top of all this there are shops selling delicacies from all over the world.

Indeed, a person in Bonn does certainly suffer from the rigours of the cold buffet!

They suffer far more than do the captains of industry in Düsseldorf or important bankers in Frankfurt. It is no joke to be obliged because of one's profession (politician) to have to sit three or four times a week at a meal which includes rare foods, and eat and eat when the eating is a mere formality and nothing to do with satisfying a natural hunger. That is indeed a difficult task.

(Photos: Sven Simon)

(Handelsblatt, 3 October 1969)

More foreigners are living here than ever before!

According to the latest statistics the number of foreigners living and working in the Federal Republic is 1,900,000.

This figure is up by 118,000 or seven per cent on 1967.

About one half of these foreign workers live in the big cities. Munich with its 187,000 foreign inhabitants is host to many more people from abroad than any other single city. This figure corresponds to the total population of a town the size of say Regensburg or Bayreuth.

One person in seven in Munich is a foreigner. In Stuttgart and Frankfurt too there is a large proportion of people form abroad. In each of these ciites one person in eleven comes from a country other than the Federal Republic.

About one quarter of foreigners reident in the Federal Republic come from Italy.

Next come Greeks and Turks, which make up ten per cent each of the total.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 1 October 1969)

Look after the pennies!

Holders of savings books in this country had at the end of June this year to their credit 2,100 Marks on average as opposed to 2,026 at the end of last year, according to a press release issued by the savings bank organisation.

Private deposits with savings banks had increased for every person in this country in the first six months of this year from 1,511 Marks to 1,578 Marks.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 September 1969)

The rich favour Hamburg for a home

This country's Mark millionaires are moving North. Hamburg, on the Alster, has become a specially favoured city where as many as 845 millionaires have residences. There are more rich people in Hamburg than any other city in the Federal Republic.

The capital of Bavaria, Munich, comes second. There are 678 Mark millionaires there. Beautiful homes cost a lot of money, but this is no problem to these people. They have the most lovely homes in the country.

Berlin comes third on the list of favoured cities for the wealthy. 579 live there and 483 in Stuttgart, fourth on the list.

The most populous parts of the Federal Republic are the states about the Rhine and in the Ruhr, North Rhine-Westphalia, but in these states there are also the greatest number of very rich people. In Düsseldorf alone there are 363 millionaires.

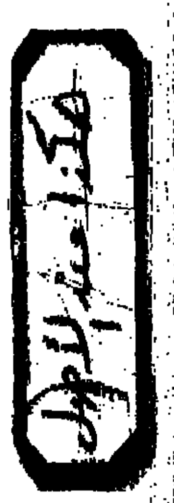
Frankfurt ranks fifth with 309 rich, then Cologne with 305. Bremen offers a home to 252 millionaires and the ninth and tenth places go to Wuppertal with 243 and Essen with 184.

From statistics it is clear that North Rhine-Westphalia, Baden-Württemburg and Bavaria are the most favoured Federal states by those who have money. Over a third of the rich live in these states.

If Hesse is included three quarters of all the millionaires in the country live in these four Federal states.

The remaining millionaires live in the other seven states.

(WELT DER ARBEIT, 10 October 1969)



SPORT

Wages ceiling for amateur footballers abolished

Sepp Herberger, ex-trainer of the national football team, welcomed by chairman Dr Gösmann at the beginning of the annual general meeting of DFB, the Federal Republic football association, nodded approvingly.

His satisfaction was shared by the majority of delegates and observers at Koblenz as the new amateur statutes were approved by the assembly. The voting was 131 in favour to 21 against.

"We must have these new statutes and cannot afford to waste any more time," Dr Gösmann had virtually implored delegates beforehand. "The existing statutes are outdated and completely inadequate to the present state of affairs.

"They represent a hindrance to the amateur game both at the top and among the masses, fail to do justice to the encouragement of first-rate football that is everywhere recognised to be essential and finally stand in the way of all progress towards a reorganisation of the game as now played."

The 155 voting members of the assembly representing total of more than 2.7 million members were also agreed that new amateur statutes were necessary, but after debate on the draft submitted doubts arose as to whether it would be approved.

Misgivings about the new statutes, of which not even the proposer could or would maintain that they the ideal solution, were numerous. "It would be better to wait than to decide on half measures," a delegate from the west said, and the Hesse delegates demanded a figure we can work on."

But figures the DFB executive was determined to avoid – with good reason. On no account was a maximum wage for amateur players to be stipulated. "We would be glad to have abandonned the ridicerous, lying figures we have been bound by so far. They did nothing but lay us open to accusations of hypocrisy."

Amateur clubs that can afford to do so have long paid players more on the side than many a regional league club is able to. The sole criterion of a club's payments to players nowadays is its financial position. Hardly anyone was worried by the old statutes.

In practice the theory of amateur regulations with their negligible expenses has long been past history. In order to prevent the new statutes from being similarly overtaken by events the sole reference to maximum pay is in the general definition of amateurism.

Paragraph 1 now reads: "An amateur in football is a player who does not earn his living from the game. Amateurs have no legal rights to services of any kind from an association or club for which they are allowed to play."

Paragraph 2 deals with permissible personal allowances. "Amateurs," it states, "may be paid an allowance by clubs and associations in return for attendance at games and training in order to offset the economic disadvantages resulting from the time and physical strain involved."

Paragraph 3 outlines permitted expenses: kit, travel, accommodation for fixtures and training sessions, medical treatment including massage, insurance against death and invalidity and grants in the event of a sporting injury.

Subject to approval by the appropriate regional football association a blub may also loan a player money to cover the expense of removal (Paragraph4).

Paragraph 5, dealing with prohibited payments, is short and to the point: "The following are prohibited:

1) payments in excess of the services outlined in these statutes and the regulattions thereto;

2) the use of a player's name for commercial advertising purposes.

The new statutes thus give clubs virtually a free hand in deciding the amount of money paid to a player, for who is to say whether 800 Marks a month, for instance, is enough to be classed as "earning a living"?

Where, then, it was asked, is the borderline between amateur and professional? The financial borderline is vague indeed. But the new statutes merely take present practice into account and that in itself can only be welcomed. Hypocrisy in amateur football can now be a thing of the past.

In future the main difference between an amateur and a professional will be that the amateur has no legal claim to payment whereas the professional has the right to a minimum wage as long as his contract is valid.

Amateur clubs will not, of course, now be handing out money left, right and centre. Their finacial possibilities remain limited. The level of payment at which income tax and national insurance are payable is, on the other hand, important for many clubs. The DFB is still negotiating with state Finance Ministers over this point.

One point is clear. If a club pays a player more than 300 Marks a month it has to pay corporation tax.

The new DFB amateur statutes do not represent a complete answer to the problem of amateur status but they are a decided imporvement. The next step is to rewrite the regulations for players under contract, as opposed to full professionals, unless the distinction is to be dropped altogther.

Other DFB annual general meeting decisions were overshadowed by this overriding topic. New fixture regulations were approved. So was the southern proposal for regional as well as amateur league clubs to host Cup fixtures.

The entire committee was re-elected except for retiring members. The only major change was the departure of Ludwig Franz of Nuremberg as deputy chairman and his replacement by Hermann Neuberger of Saarbrücken, chairman of the organisation committee for the 1974 World Cup, to be held in this country.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 October 1969)

Garmisch applies to host 1980 winter Olympics

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Garmisch is to apply to host the 1980 winteOlympics, the Bavarian market town and winter resort announced on 9 October after a unanimous decision to that effect by the town council.

1980 was selected rather than 1976 because the 1972 summer Olympics are to be held in Munich and Bavaria is unlikely to be chosen again a mere four years later.

The 1936 winter Olympics took place in Garmisch and the town was also to host the 1940 winter Olympics but they were cancelled because of the war.

The local authority points out that Garmisch already has nearly all the sports facilities needed, including an ice rink holding 11,000 spectators, a skiing stadium with a small and a large ski jump and accommodation for 100,000 spectators and a bob track. The speed skating events could be held at Inzell, also in Upper Bavaria.

Expenditure of only 35 to forty million Marks would be necessary since all that needs to be done is the construction of an Olympic village and the modernisation of existing facilities.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 10 October 1969)

World Champion Fritz Wessel in profile

Bespectabled Bonn student Friedrich Wessel will go down in the annals of German sport as this country's first-ever world champion in fencing. In the foil event at Havana he astonished everyone to beat all comers.

Fritzchen, as fellow-members of Bonn Olympic Fencing Club call him, seems predestined to cause a furore at regular intervals. At the age of fourteen he created a sensation at the national junior championships in Cologne by reaching the finals at his first attempt.

Fritz Wessel's sporting career is amazing, not least because he has never taken fencing over-seriously. It has always been a delightful hobby but nothing more. Admittedly, he does have above-average talent and has had from an early age.

Even in the playground sandpit he was unable to hid his light under a bushel, furiously fighting Astrid Hoffmann, later a fencing international, with sticks. Hoffmann senior looked on and laid on the persuasion until eleven-year-old Fritz finally became a member of Bonn Univer sity Fencing Club.

From the on there was no stopping him. By 1962 the junior foil championships were his as a matter of course and in the same year he tried his hand at the



épée, entering for the junior national championships in this discipline too. The climax of his early career was a bronze medal at the 1961 junior world championships, held in Duisburg.

In 1968 he finally succeeded in winning the senior national title. His other honours include participation in two world championships, at Moscow and Mexico, and eight national team championships for his Bonn club.

Yet Wessel is hardly a dedicated athlete. He may play volleyball as well to pass the time but he reckons little of exaggerated sporting effort.

This outlook changed to a certain extent in 1965 when Fritz joined his present club, where national coach Jean Coibion took over his training and insisted on three sessions a week and additional fitness training. Prior to a world championship he even trains five times a week.

After gaining university entrance qualifications in 1966 Wessel did his national service in Rheinbach, near Bonn, and in 1967 started to read law at Bonn University.

In this time Fritz developed into the greatest, not merely by virtue of being six foot tall and weighing 187 lb. but also by virute of intensive training under the guidance of coach Coibion and his own enormous power and speed. He finally joined the world's best.

Cheery, blond-haired Wessel, always ready for a joke, has not let this success go to his head. He still finds training hard work and would far sooner play a game of chess, at which he is also a hard man to master.

(Photo: Schirner)

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 October 1969)